

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2627.

THE PROPOSED VLADIVOSTOK FLEET AGAIN IN BEING

FEDERAL SITE

Merchants Take It Up at Their Meeting.

It May be Elsewhere Than Bishop Block.

A million dollar Federal building is in store for Honolulu in the near future. The Treasury Department has taken up the bill introduced by Delegate Kalaniana'ole and is pushing the matter. A few days ago the local Federal officials were ordered to send to the department an estimate of the amount of floor space required by their respective departments. At the same time a request was made that the officials ascertain the wishes of the merchants of the city as to the site of the proposed building. The cost of the structure which would house all the Federal departments in this city was estimated by the Washington officials as about one million dollars.

In December of 1902 the United States government sent Commissioner Eustis to Hawaii to obtain the ideas of the people as to sites and to ascertain the needs of the islands. After much discussion the Bishop lot opposite the Young Hotel was chosen; Mr. Eustis took the recommendation to Washington. Now it seems as if the whole matter were to be opened again.

The plan was to have the Bishop Estate exchange its property for land owned by the Territory and then for the Territory to present the site thus acquired to the government. It now appears that the Federal officials do not wish to have the land presented to them by the Territory but would prefer to buy it in the open market. They want a site bounded on three sides by streets.

The matter was laid before the Merchants' Association yesterday and considerable discussion ensued. The sentiment of the association was decidedly for the Bishop site as being central and convenient. Objection was made to it on account of its narrowness which would be a handicap if a building as large as that planned were erected on it. It was pointed out that no room would be left for a lawn or park around it. Nevertheless, the advantages of the site seemed to outweigh the disadvantages named.

Several other locations were mentioned, the old Gibson property near the Opera House and the Young Hotel being among them. Several contended that it would cost less to remodel the Young building than to build a new structure. Mr. Von Hamm intimated that the building might be sold if a satisfactory offer was made. It was urged that the matter of a site should be thoroughly discussed so that recommendation might be ready before Congress assemblies.

The request of Delegate Kuhio that the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association assist financially in maintaining a competent secretary to the delegate in Washington was discussed by the Merchants' Association. The idea is to supplement the \$1200 allowed yearly by Congress for this purpose so that a man may be obtained who will be able to help push Hawaii's interests at the capital. The matter was favorably discussed and referred to committee.

Fifth District Opinion.

"I consider the Advertiser hit the Republican nomination for the Fifth District just right," a well-known Republican worker of that district said yesterday.

"Talk about stirring up the racial issue," the speaker added. "How could the racial line be more strictly drawn than it has been against the white man in the Fifth District?"

CECIL BROWN WRITES, ROBERTSON ANSWERS

Address to Voters and Rejoinder For Party.

Editor Advertiser: I have read with interest Mr. Cecil Brown's address to the voters of this island. In it he admits that it was his "intention to abide by the decision of the convention," but claims "that an unwarrantable interference by certain officers of the Executive Department of the Territory caused my defeat in that Convention and that these persons used the power of their offices directly and coercively in the convention, particularly among the office-holding delegates to compel a vote against me regardless of the personal convictions of the delegates and the wishes of their constituents."

This is his excuse for bolting the party and running for the Senate in opposition to the regular Republican nominees. Is his action justified by the circumstances alleged? I will not go into a discussion of the correctness or otherwise of those matters because I contend that even if what Mr. Brown says is true it is no excuse for betraying his friends and supporters—and being false to his party. I agree with the Hon. Elihu Root, when referring to the tendency of officials to transgress the proper limitations of official power, he said, "Such a process generally is most injurious. If continued long enough, it results in an attitude of personal superiority which is inconsistent with our institutions." But Mr. Root followed this up, saying: "Abundant evidence that our people have not become indifferent to the necessary limitations is furnished by the frequency with which political opponents impute disregard of them to public officers. The charge is often unfounded and often made upon slight foundation with great exaggeration. But the fact that it is made shows that political leaders recognize that if they can make the people believe a public officer has usurped power he will be condemned without regard to his motives."

If the influence of office-holders is being improperly or unfairly used in the Republican party for the purpose of manipulating party action and thus becoming an evil the proper way to remedy the evil is by agitation, argument and work within the party, and if Mr. Brown was a sincere Republican he should have, by taking an active and aggressive interest in the party's affairs (something he has not heretofore done), sought to have remedied the matter in an open and fair manner. He has no moral right to bolt the ticket without first having exhausted every legitimate means within party lines to bring about a reform in respect to the matter of which he complains.

A physician is in duty bound to faithfully treat his patient even though the disease were contracted in the commission of crime.

A lawyer must loyally defend his client even though he believes him to be guilty.

A politician must be true to and honest with his party even if improper methods are used to secure certain ends.

The very form of our government requires the formation and maintenance of political parties divided on broad yet definite lines in order that the party in power may have opposed to it an honest and virile opposition. Only in this way can a healthy administration of public affairs be attained.

Without party loyalty parties could not exist; there would then be chaos and confusion.

When an aspirant for office allows his name to go before a political convention for nomination every principle of fair-play, common honesty and political good faith requires that he should bow to the will of the majority and abide by the result of the convention's vote. It is only on the understanding that Mr. Brown recognized this rule and was willing to observe it that his friends in the convention endeavored to secure his nomination. Any act on his part in contravention of this simple yet fundamental rule is absolute bad faith. It justifies the opposition of those who

To the Electors of the Third Senatorial District of the Territory of Hawaii:

At the request of many voters residing on the Island of Oahu and elsewhere in this Territory, I have decided to run as an independent Republican candidate for the office of Senator in this Senatorial District, notwithstanding the fact that I failed to secure a nomination from the Republican Convention held in Honolulu on the 16th inst.

I claim that an unwarrantable interference by certain officers of the Executive Department of the Territory caused my defeat in that Convention, and that these persons used the power of their offices directly and coercively in the Convention, particularly among the office holding delegates, to compel a vote against me regardless of the personal convictions of the delegates and the wishes of their constituents. Much of the proof of this charge came to me after the Convention had acted, and I feel that the issues thus raised are of such importance to every citizen of the Territory that I should put the matter to the test as I propose.

One of the chief functions of the Legislature is to review and pass judgment upon the acts of the Executive Branch of the Government, and if members of the Executive are allowed to manipulate the selection by the people of men to sit in judgment upon their official conduct, the evil that will result is self-evident, particularly if office holders are permitted to use the power and prerogatives of their offices in securing control of these Conventions, and beating down and silencing opposition and protestation by individual voters. In my opinion the Executive should not interfere with the legislative or judicial departments; such departments should be kept separate and distinct one from the other as each has its separate and distinct duty to perform in carrying out the functions of government.

It had been my intention to abide by the decision of the Convention, but the circumstances are such and the mischief of allowing such practices to take root and establish themselves in our politics, so manifest, the result so certain that when established they will naturally be turned more and more openly against good government and legitimate and wholesome criticism and arrayed on the side of corruption and bad government, and used to suppress and intimidate public opinion and personal freedom of speech, that I believe an opportunity should be offered in a clear and unmistakable manner to the voters to express their judgment and conviction upon these methods.

Under these circumstances my candidacy as an independent Republican naturally follows.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1904.

opposed his nomination in the convention.

Those who, in good faith, supported him have been betrayed in the worst possible way. A bolt such as Mr. Brown has made strikes at the very foundation of healthy and honest party politics without which our free institutions cannot be maintained.

There is only one thing for the voters

CECIL BROWN.

to do, especially at this time when it is so essential that the great National party lines should be imbedded in the political life of our community, and that is to treat the bolter as a man who places his own interests ahead of those of his party and who is therefore unfit for further public service.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1904.

MANY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS ARE TO BE HELD

According to plans determined upon at two committee meetings in Republican Headquarters last night every day of the campaign from now until election day will be used for diligent work.

The committee concerning meeting dates decided that meetings should be held in both the Fourth and Fifth districts every evening until the campaign closes.

Prince Cupid and the candidates for the Senate will devote the coming week to the Fifth district and the Delegate will spend the following week on Kauai.

The committee on campaign literature in the Hawaiian language decided that documents should be issued by the Central Committee from time to time and that each district could publish literature pertaining to its own local issues.

NEXT ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Odd Fellows have reconsidered their decision to hold their next annual convention in Philadelphia and will meet instead at Washington.

BRITISH MERCHANT KIDNAPPED.

TANGIER, Sept. 23.—A British merchant named Lee, living at Rabat, has been kidnapped by tribesmen.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.

ODESSA, Sept. 23.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the chief of police.

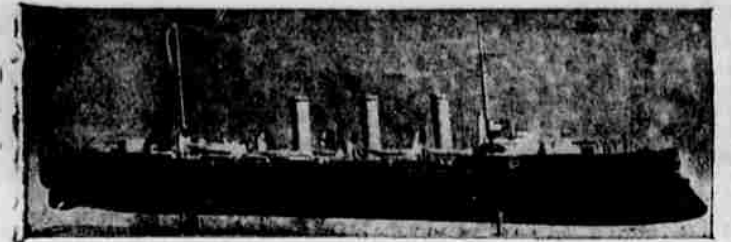
AUSTRIA BUYS TORPEDO BOATS.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Austria has ordered 22 torpedo boats built in Glasgow.

LADY CURZON BETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lady Curzon is better. She has peritonitis.

Bogatyr, Gromoboi and Rossia are Repaired.



MODEL OF THE BOGATYR.

Oyama Detaches Troops for Port Arthur Service—Russian Losses While Reconnoitering.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 23.—Repairs have been completed on the Bogatyr, Rossia and Gromoboi.

The Bogatyr was one of the four original powerful cruisers which comprised the Vladivostok fleet. On May 20th, during a fog, the vessel went ashore near Vladivostok. It was stated at the time that the Russians had dismantled her and that she would be a total wreck. The Rossia and Gromoboi were severely damaged in the naval battle of Korea Straits.

MORE TROOPS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

MUKDEN, Sept. 23.—Marshal Oyama has detached a considerable force for service against Port Arthur. The weather is colder here. Many Chinese are leaving.

AN AFFAIR OF SCOUTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—A detachment under General Rennenkampf, while reconnoitering, lost two officers and nine men killed and three officers and twenty-three men wounded.

MUKDEN, Sept. 21.—Nine divisions of Japanese are advancing and a battle is imminent.

RUSSIA GETS MORE WARSHIPS.

LIBAU, Sept. 21.—Four warships purchased of Argentina have arrived here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—Russia has protested against the Anglo-Thibet treaty and contends that it creates a virtual British protectorate and restricts the sovereignty of China.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—The attack on Port Arthur has been resumed at three points.

NO CHANGE IN THE NORTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The situation at the front is unchanged. Attention has reverted to Port Arthur.

NO WARSHIPS SOLD.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—The Minister of Marine denies that any Argentine warships have been sold to Russia.

DEATH OF JOSEPH THE GREAT CHIEF OF THE NEZ PERCES

SPOKANE, Sept. 23.—Joseph, chief of the Nez Perces, is dead.

The story of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians is one of the romances of America's dealings with the red men.

What is now the State of Idaho and part of Oregon was the original home of the Nez Perces. The tribe welcomed and succored Lewis and Clark on their wonderful expedition to the Pacific in 1804. It was the Nez Perces who sent a delegation East and asked that the "Book" might be sent them that they might learn the white man's religion. They welcomed Whitman and Spaulding, the devoted missionaries, protected exploring parties and settlers from other tribes, refused to listen to the proposals of the Mormons that they join against the United States, both before and during the Civil War, and, within a period of almost seventy years there is only one case on record where a Nez Perce shed the blood of a white man, and that happened in a brawl in 1862. In all of our history, perhaps, there is no such friendly re-

cord made by any Indian tribe as that of the Nez Perces. Their reward was treatment which one historian characterized as "the meanest, most contemptible, least justifiable thing of which the United States was ever guilty."

The white men crowded in about their lands and by various devices tried to gain possession of it. The government tried to force the Indians to remove to a small reservation, Gen. O. O. Howard was sent out from Washington to enforce the order. The Indians were given thirty days to move. Joseph saw that it was inevitable and wished the tribe to move but hot-headed braves prevented this. The 30 days passed and some of them started out to kill. Within three days 20 white settlers were murdered. The Nez Perces placed the bodies of their victims on horseback and paraded them through the camp. White Bird, next in authority to Chief Joseph, who

(Continued on Page 4)

KUHIO GOES TO WAIANAE

Will Open the Oahu Campaign This Evening.

Prince Kuhio will open the campaign of the Republican party on this island by making an address tonight at Waianae. This was decided on at a meeting last evening of the Fifth District executive committee.

The prince, together with the senatorial nominees, Messrs. Dowsett, Lane and Bishop, as well as other party workers, will leave this afternoon on the 3:15 train for Waianae. Efforts to telephone there last night were futile, and the district committee depends largely upon the notice of the meeting reaching the Waianae people in this morning's paper.

A schedule of meetings is being arranged for next week, it being planned to have a meeting in each precinct every night, winding up with a grand rally at Aala Park on Saturday evening, October 1.

There was some doubt before the meeting began as to whether it was to be an executive or open session. After the reporters had gone to some trouble to procure a table and haul it into the range of conversation, some one of the committee drew out:

"Is this to be an executive or social session?"

The newspapermen took the hint and vanished, much to the amusement of the politicians.

Prince Kuhio visited the meeting during the evening and assisted in arranging the details of the meetings to be held in the Fifth District next week.

THE CORNER ORATORS ARE MAKING READY

The battle-worn corner of King and Bethel streets seems to be waking up. Every day at noon politicians of all parties unconsciously gravitate there, and soon there are animated groups discussing the coming election. By Saturday it is expected that a claxon-voiced politician will mount the soap-box platform and open the "corner" campaign.

One of the amusing features of the first campaign in 1900 was when three speakers representing as many political parties became so enthusiastic that they mounted a telephone pole on the corner and all three, hanging on to the iron rounds, shouted until they were hoarse.

CHINESE NOT CHANGING FAITH

W. Y. Kwai Fong, secretary of the Chinese Republican Club, denies the report in an evening paper that the members of his club were seeking favors from the Democrats.

"I want to deny the whole story," said Mr. Kwai Fong. "The Chinese Republican Club do not intend anything of this kind. Mr. Crawford may have gone to the Democrats on his own personal account, but not in the name of our club. Whatever may have been done in this way has no bearing on the club itself."

"The Chinese Republican Club will heartily support the Republican ticket and no other."

KUHIO PLEASED WITH BIG ISLAND PROSPECT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Prince Kuhio returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday from Hawaii, pleased with the results of his first campaign tour. The delegate believes that he has the backing of Hawaii in the coming campaign and hopes to roll up a big Republican majority.

Referring to Kalapana, a former stronghold of Home Ruleism, the Prince states that it looks as if a Republican majority would come from that place. Throughout the Kona districts there is a growing Republican spirit.

The delegate will speak at the mass meeting on Saturday night. He will afterwards tour the outer precincts on this island and then go to Kauai, afterwards stumping Maui.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION DAY

Registrar of Elections Buckland is preparing for the coming election by having the blank ballots in readiness. The records, books and all other blanks will be ready in a short time.

Candidates on the other islands have to file their nominations by Monday, October 10. Nominations for Oahu can be filed up to Saturday, October 20. Each nomination must be accompanied by a fee of \$25. About \$3000 will accrue from these fees, which will go toward the expenses of conducting the election.

All candidates for the lower house must be not less than 25 years of age and have resided in the islands for three years. Senatorial candidates must be not less than 30 years of age.

SPEAKERS SELECTED

Plans Are Discussed for the Approaching Campaign.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Fourth District precinct presidents met last evening with the executive committee of the Territorial committee in the Fourth's new headquarters and discussed a plan of campaign for the district. The meeting also discussed the speakers for the banner raising, which is to take place on Friday evening. Lorrin Andrews will preside. The speakers selected are A. G. M. Robertson for the opening remarks, Kuhio, E. F. Bishop, J. M. Dowsett, John Lane, W. W. Harris, John A. Hughes, Carlos Long, Frank Andrade for addresses.

The meetings arranged for next week are as follows: Monday, Kakaako; Tuesday, Pauoa; Wednesday, Manoa; Thursday, Punchbowl; Friday, Moiliili; Saturday, Aala Park.

NO RUBBER STAMPS AT THIS ELECTION

Rubber stamps will not be used in the Territorial general election for marking ballots at the polls.

Registrar C. R. Buckland put the question to Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, who yesterday afternoon replied by wireless telegraph saying that the stamps would not be used.

The rubber X stamps were used in the polling booths at the so-called county elections. To persons used to that sort of thing the stamps came handily and were regarded as a time-saving convenience. Others, who had never handled an implement of the kind, employed them but clumsily and as a rule took up too much ink from the pad. The result in many cases was that printers call an "offset" when the ballot was folded, duplicating Xes upon the face of the paper. Some inspectors threw out votes on this account and others did not.

At all events, the experiment showed that the electorate at large was not up to stamps.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS DEPART FOR COUNTRY

Without ostentation or noise the speechmakers to begin the Republican campaign on Oahu departed for Waianae yesterday afternoon on the 3:15 train. The party, which was brought together for the first time at the depot, comprised Prince Kuhio, senatorial candidates Dowsett and Lane, and representative candidates Shaw, Mahelona and Kaleloa, accompanied by D. Kalaokalani Jr.

The party proceeded direct to Waianae and were first entertained at the home of "Jack" Dowsett. The speakers will return to Honolulu today.

The campaign began in "Jack" Dowsett's old home, for he maintains a country residence there. For this reason the Republicans have every faith in Dowsett rolling up an equally big majority with Lane, both being practically and to all political purposes, Fifth District men.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS

One of the principal results of the caucus of the Fifth District Democratic committee last night was the announcement that despite the statements earlier in the day that Frank Harvey would not run on the Senatorial ticket, on the contrary he would do so. The announcement was received with applause.

It is inside history that it was the desire of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company that, as John Lane, of the Inter-Island, was already in the race for a senatorship, Harvey, another member of the company, should not run in opposition. During the day it was thought that Harvey would conform to this view, but in the evening the wheel of politics had made another turn and Harvey will now be in the race.

The caucus brought out the following names to go on the Democratic ticket for Representatives:

John Emmeluth, R. H. Trent, Jesse Makainai, David Kuphea, D. Damien and Kamahu. Only four names are to be considered for nomination and a tie between Damien and Trent will be worked off later.

The meeting then adjourned over until Friday evening.

WILL RAISE BANNER ON FRIDAY EVENING

One of the biggest Republican rallies this week will be the banner raising on Friday evening at the new Fourth District headquarters, corner of Alakea and Merchant streets. Music, speech-making and fireworks will vie in the effort to make the ceremony one of political significance.

Chairman Lorrin Andrews of the



THE LATE CAPTAIN CAMERON.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. CAMERON

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The funeral services for the late Captain Cameron which were held at the family home, No. 471 Beretania Avenue yesterday, were largely attended. The services began at three in the afternoon. Rev. W. M. Kincaid officiated and the old Central Union quartette, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Damon and Mr. Logan furnished the music. The service was exceedingly simple but most impressive. The quartette sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and Dr. Kincaid spoke a few words on the life and sterling character of Captain Cameron. After prayer the quartette sang

"Nearer My God to Thee." The floral tributes were most beautiful and in the greatest profusion. The Wilder Steamship Company, in whose service the deceased was for many years sent a magnificent floral anchor and other shipping organizations sent beautiful tributes.

The pall bearers were: B. Griggs, Holt, S. B. Rose, Captain T. K. Clarke, Captain Simerson, Joseph M. Little, Captain Macaulay, Captain Lorenzen, Edwin Hughes. The interment was in Nuanu Cemetery.

Captain Cameron was held in great esteem by the captains and owners of the many steamships which he has piloted into this port. Yesterday the "All-Red" liner Aorangi put her flag at half-mast throughout the day out of respect to the late mariner, and on behalf of the Canadian-Australian Steamship line her captain sent a handsome wreath for the funeral.

PLANNING TO IMPROVE HONOLULU WATER WORKS

J. Hastings Howland, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works and ex-officio in charge of the Honolulu Water Works, was asked yesterday for a statement regarding the extensive water pipe laying for which preparations are obvious in many parts of the city. He complied with the request substantially as follows:

"An 18-inch pipe is to be laid from Beretania to Judd street on Nuuanu Avenue. It was originally proposed to lay this 18-inch pipe to the electric light station, but I am going to leave the 12-inch pipe now in there for the present, so that investigations into the reservoir and the system as a whole may be made before we undertake these permanent improvements."

"Eventually a 24-inch pipe will be laid—we haven't got this pipe yet—from Judd street to the electric light station. Survey work is now being done on the reservoir in Nuuanu, for which there is an appropriation of \$75,000. S. G. Walker, engineer, has been at work on it for about a week."

"We intend to investigate the valleys in hopes that Makiki, Kalihi and possibly Manoa valley will furnish an additional supply to that of Nuuanu valley. I have already made a trip up to Makiki valley and found a small stream, where a small reservoir may be put up to increase the supply and equalize the pressure throughout the Waikiki section of Honolulu."

"The distribution system throughout Honolulu is very defective and in time

will, in all probability, be materially changed. In the meantime this list of streets will be laid, with the sizes of pipes mentioned, probably at this time."

Mr. Howland handed the Advertiser reporter the list, which, with the exception of the first item—the Nuuanu 18-inch line already stated to have been modified—is as follows:

Miller street, from Beretania to Luso, 1528 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Beretania, east of Punahou, 6800 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Queen, from Nuuanu to King street bridge, 1500 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Queen, from South to end of street, 3150 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Vineyard, from Miller to Liliha, 4750 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Liliha, from Judd to School, 5080 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Punahou, from Beretania to Wilder, 1806 feet of 8-inch pipe.
School, from bridge to Nuuanu, 550 feet of 18-inch pipe.
Pensacola, from Beretania to Lunalilo, 1000 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Piikoi, from Lunalilo to Wilder, 1300 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Wilder, from Punahou to Seaview, 4000 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Wyllie, from Liliha to Puunui, 910 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Puunui Avenue, from Wyllie to end of Puunui, 2620 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Keeaukoku, from Lunalilo to Wilder Avenue, 1200 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Smith, from Beretania to King, 1042 feet of 8-inch pipe.
Panahi, from Fort to River, 1300 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Hotel, from River to Alakea, 5000 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Notley, from Kamehameha road to end of street, 1000 feet of 6-inch pipe.
Young, east of Punahou, 2870 feet of 8-inch pipe.

dependent one.

The following men were mentioned as candidates on the ticket for the House of Representatives: Joseph Aea, L. K. Medeiros, Mr. Unauna, William Jarret, Capt. Campbell and C. J. Hutchins.

It is reported that Frank Harvey will yet withdraw from the race, although he is conceded to be one of the strongest men in the Democratic ranks. It is quite significant that both John Lane on the Republican ticket and Frank Harvey on the Democratic ticket are from the office of the Inter-Island Steamship company, and of which Mr. Dowsett, also on the Republican ticket, is an officer.

E. H. F. Wolters is not taken seriously. He is a saloon-keeper, who was the selection of the Good Government Club, organized by ex-Judge Humphreys and Paddy Ryan, the latter a saloon-keeper, and son-in-law of Wolters.

Struck by Car.

A Korean employed on the Oahu Sugar Company's Waipahu plantation was killed Monday afternoon. He was walking along a high trestle on the line of the plantation railway when a car got loose and struck him, hurling him off the trestle. Death resulted instantaneously. A coroner's jury was summoned and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEDDING LAST NIGHT

Miss Mapuana Smith and Emil Peters Married.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

One of the most beautiful weddings that Honolulu has lately seen was the simple but impressive ceremony that united the lives of Emil C. Peters and Miss Mapuana Smith last night. St. Andrew's Cathedral was well filled by friends of the happy couple when the hour of half past eight arrived. The decorations were very simple, being confined to the altar which was tastefully trimmed with white flowers.

Mr. Gerard Barton presided at the organ and promptly at half past eight the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin pealed forth. At the same time the bridal procession appeared at the door of the cathedral. It was preceded by the crucifer of St. Andrews who was followed by the choir and the girls of St. Andrew's Priory. The bride was on her father's arm and was unattended. She wore a beautiful gown of white point d'esprit over white satin. A diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, hung at her throat. She wore a long veil of white tulle. Miss Smith carried herself with an easy grace and dignity that brought the remark from many, "What an ideal bride!"

At the chancel steps the bride was met by the groom and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Simpson of St. Andrew's. The regular Episcopal ring service was used, the bride being given away by her father. The audience remained standing during the service. While the contracting parties and witnesses retired to the vestry room to sign the marriage register the choir sang, "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." The party retired from the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. A large crowd gathered outside to shower the couple with rice but they were in their carriage and away before much could be thrown.

Mr. Peters is Deputy Attorney General and Mrs. Peters is the daughter of Henry Smith, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. Peters leave on the Mongolia for an extended tour in the States. An elaborate post supper was given in their honor Monday evening.

DRIED BANANAS A NEW INDUSTRY

W. E. Rowell brought some samples of dried bananas to the Advertiser office last night. They have much the same appearance as dried figs and the taste is similar but more delicate. Mr. Rowell states that they were produced from a bunch of ordinary Chinese bananas bought in the open market. He has tried other varieties but found these the sweetest and best. They dry away more than other kinds requiring six pounds of fresh fruit to make one pound of the dried product. With the Maori banana the ratio is three to one. The bananas are peeled and split in halves and then placed on frames covered with wire netting. These frames are placed in the sun and taken in when it rains. It takes about four days to dry the bananas when there is no rain. The bananas must be ripe and are much better when ripened on the tree.

Mr. Rowell has been drying the fruit in small quantities for his own use for years and says his mother did it before him. He is of the opinion that if a dryer is used and the fruit is put up in attractive packages that a good market could be created for the product. It certainly is a toothsome dainty and if the public was once introduced properly to it it ought to sell like hot cakes and beat the "California Prune" habit all hollow.

JURY SPOILED THE MOTOR CAR TOUR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Owing to his having been called as a jurymen in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, Prince David was unable to leave in the Kinau for Hilo as intended. The detention of Prince David also spoiled the plans of Princess Kawananakoa and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering, who intended going on the steamer to Hilo to make a tour of the big island in the Deering's motor car.

Auto Makes Rapid Run.

Owing to the fact that Prince David was drawn on the jury, the auto tour of Hawaii was postponed for a time and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering went to Haleiwa on Tuesday, making the run in two and one quarter hours actual running time. They were most enthusiastic, reporting the roads in splendid condition with no dust. Manager Church advises us that the hotel will carry gasoline in stock, so that automobilists can always have their wants supplied.

KAUAI CONVENTION.

The Kauai District Convention of the Republican party will be held at Lihue, Kauai, on Saturday, October 1, at 10 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The convention will nominate one senator for four years and four representatives for two years.

FRANCA GOES SCOTT FREE

Lawyers Work Overtime—John Ena Wins.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A. F. Franca, the saloon man, who was charged with having sold liquor at his house in Nuuanu Valley, known familiarly as the "Half-Way House" without having a license to do so, was acquitted by a jury late yesterday afternoon.

The trial of Franca brought out a myriad of objections from both attorneys. During the hearing of the testimony of one Fisher, a witness for the prosecution, Attorney Dunne for the defense endeavored to tangle him up. Fisher said that he and two sailors had made up their minds to "go up the valley." They met Captain Harry Flint on Nuuanu street and all four hired a hack to take them up. Flint was left at the brickyard. They went into Franca's place, and one of the sailors handed Franca a half dollar for which they received a couple of bottles of beer. Fisher says he also bought a bottle of beer for the hack driver. Shortly after this the door was opened and Captain Flint entered and placed Franca under arrest.

Fisher said that Flint asked Franca if he had received any money and that the defendant took out a half dollar and turned it over to Flint. The half dollar was claimed by the prosecution to have been marked. On the way down town Franca is said to have remarked: "You caught me this time but you won't get me again."

The attorneys haggled over testimony alleged to have been offered by Police Captain Flint in the police court. Mr. Prosser for the government said no testimony had so been offered, and the best evidence was the record of the police court, which he offered. Mr. Dunne then remarked:

"Who is the stenographer in the police court?"

This caused a smile, as it is well known that the one principal thing lacking in the police court is a stenographer.

"The idea of filing that thing," said Mr. Dunne pointing to the police record, "that doesn't contain a full record and can't be called a record."

BAIL TOO HIGH.

Heavy fines imposed on various defendants in Judge Gear's court yesterday morning brought out a chorus of protests from their attorneys. The sum of \$2,000 was mentioned as the amount under which one of Bittling's cheques clients was to be held. Judge Gear called attention to the law on the subject which had guided him in fixing the bail. Attorney Watson felt also that it was piling it on too heavily to ask his client to put up a \$2000 or \$3000 bond.

Relief came when Deputy Attorney General Prosser suggested that \$500 for each client would satisfy his department. His Honor was satisfied and evidently the attorneys felt relieved.

YESTERDAY'S INDICTMENTS.

The following indictments were transferred yesterday from the secret to the open file, the defendants having all been arrested:

Territory vs. Makamoto, selling liquor without a license.

Joe Capernio Haniela, robbery in the second degree.

Matsamuda, heedless driving.

Pang Kau, assault and battery.

Akama, Akeona and Hamada, separate cases, having cheques in possession.

JOHN ENA WINS.

The jury in the damage suit of John Ena vs. Honolulu Investment Co., rendered a directed verdict yesterday to Judge Robinson in favor of the plaintiff as follows: Damages, \$135; interest, \$8.05; costs, \$2.85; total, \$145.90.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BECKY.

Judge Gear yesterday appointed E. A. Donthitt as master in investigating the final accounts of J. Alfred Magoon, as guardian of the estate of Rebecca Fanece Humeku.

DISTRESS AMONG LAWYERS.

Judge Gear's penchant for going without his lunch in order to whet up his appetite for dinner is again causing distress among attorneys, court attendants and witnesses. Yesterday, after a jury took recess for the noontide, the Judge called a number of cases and partially tried one. The clerk finally had to call in a substitute in order that he might succor the inner man before the afternoon session, while the bailiff and others patronized a Japanese push-cart in which buns are peddled. However, the Judge clears up his calendar to some extent by working overtime, indicating that under the circumstances there is good in evil.

COURT NOTES.

Stipulation between opposing attorneys in the case of W. O. Smith, trustee, vs. Pacific Heights Railway Co., gives respondent, Sister Albertina (also known as Ellen Polyblank) as trustee for Stella G. Cockett, five days from September 20 in which to answer.

Fukuda, found guilty in the Circuit Court of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to imprisonment for two days and to pay a fine of \$250.

Attorneys for both parties in the action of Emmeluth & Co. vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., have filed a stipulation waiving a jury and agreeing to a trial on October 22, 1924.

The attorneys in the case of J. Freitas vs. D. Kawananakoa and Jonah Kalaianakole have filed a stipulation wherein the defendants may have until October 10 in which to present their bill of exceptions.

Defendant in the action of R. C. A. Peterson vs. R. N. Halstead has filed a denial to plaintiff's declaration.

I. Rubenstein of the firm of that name, has filed an approved bond in the sum of \$2000 with Cecil Brown as surety in the action brought by Rubenstein vs. S. Lockfield & Co., to enjoin the latter from disposing of or dealing in a certain brand of tobacco.

INDICTMENTS IN DANGER

Mr. Cathcart Has Discovered a Flaw.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Hayashida's plea in bar to indictment of murder was overruled by Judge Gear. J. W. Cathcart then argued a motion to quash the indictment. Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser replying, and the matter was continued until 9:30 this morning.

Mr. Cathcart's motion to quash is on the ground that the indictment purports to have been brought by the "grand jury of the Territory of Hawaii," instead of the "grand jury of the First Judicial Circuit," etc. If the motion be granted it will spoil all the indictments of the present grand jury.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Akoon was arraigned for larceny in the second degree. He pleaded guilty and sentence was continued until Friday morning. It transpired that he had already worked out half his time in prison under a six months' sentence in the Honolulu District Court for the same offense as that for which he is now indicted.

Fugimoto pleaded guilty to indictment for burglary. In answer to the usual question he asked for a light sentence, saying he had a wife to support. Sentence was continued until this morning.

OTHER ARRAIGNMENTS.

J. Borges and Tom Larkin, arraigned for burglary in the first degree, pleaded not guilty and will be tried in their turn.

Chong Lun and three others, indicted for riot, were allowed to reserve their pleas one week.

Joe Caspino and Kaniela, indicted for robbery in the second degree, and Morimoto, for the same offense, respectively, had pleas reserved. Morimoto is charged with holding up a Chinaman and with threats of violence compelling him to deliver the sum of \$12.10.

THE GARNISHEE LAW.

Judge De Bolt rendered an opinion yesterday maintaining the constitutionality of the law providing for the garnishment of salaries of Government beneficiaries. It is in the case of Ah Hing vs. Ah On, where the plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendant for \$700 and costs in a suit for false arrest. The court says:

"Defendant, a Government beneficiary, to-wit: a police officer, admits that he owes the plaintiff the amount sued for, to-wit: \$154.35 with interest thereon from June 27, 1903, but he contends that the garnishment of his salary in the hands of the Auditor cannot be maintained because Act 53, Laws of 1903, is unconstitutional in that it is class legislation and contrary to public policy." In my opinion the point is not well taken. Judgment, therefore, may be entered as prayed for."

KALANIANA'OLE WINS.

Judge Robinson gave judgment for defendant with costs, jury having been waived, in the case of H. G. Middle-ditch, trustee, vs. J. Kalaniana'ole. Plaintiff appeared in person, and C. W. Ashford for defendant. Middle-ditch claimed to have succeeded the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., as trustee in bankruptcy of the C. F. Herrick Carriage Co., Ltd., and in that capacity became plaintiff in this case. The suit was on a promissory note for \$518 and defendant's answer was a general denial. Plaintiff failed to prove his election as trustee and defendant's objection to a continuance was sustained. An opportunity to take a nonsuit was passed by plaintiff and the court granted the motion of defendant for judgment.

"LITTLE JOKER" SUIT.

In the "Little Joker" tobacco suit the defendant, H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., files a motion that the court order Isidor Rubinstein, plaintiff, to answer an affidavit stating what documents he has in his possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, and what he knows as to the custody of said documents, and whether he objects to such production, and if so on what grounds. Also, an order is requested to compel the plaintiff to allow the defendant to inspect all documents in the custody or under the control of Rubinstein relating to the suit.

An affidavit of J. Humbug, one of the directors of defendant corporation, shows what documents are wanted, being:

"Any documents from the manufacturers of the brand of tobacco known as 'Little Joker' or from any other party to Hyman Brothers or to Isidor Rubinstein, assigning or assuming to assign the exclusive or any right to sell or otherwise dispose of said brand of tobacco within said Territory of Hawaii or any part or portion thereof. Also any documents from Hyman Brothers to Isidor Rubinstein assigning or assuming to assign the exclusive or any right to vend or otherwise sell or dispose of said brand of tobacco within said Territory of Hawaii or any part or portion thereof."

Judge Gear in this case issued a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from dealing in "Little Joker" tobacco pending determination of the suit.

FISHERY CASES.

It is stipulated between Ballou & Marx for plaintiff and Lorin Andrews for defendant that the action of Samuel M. Damon to establish a fishing right in Moanalua fishery shall be tried by the court without a jury and that it shall be submitted to the court on the record

in the previous trial of the same case. This is the case that the United States Supreme Court decided in favor of the plaintiff on preliminary points, remanding it to the territorial courts for adjudication according to the decision.

Attorney General Andrews yesterday heard another of the fishery cases that he is investigating in a preliminary way.

COURT NOTES.

Suit has been brought by the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii against Mary Ann Kahanamoku, on her promissory note for \$3000 dated August 28, 1903, and secured by mortgage.

Judge De Bolt appointed E. K. Kalamia guardian of the persons and properties of Kahoopio and Mahoe, minor girls. It came out on the hearing that the aunt of the minors made some comical efforts to avoid service of the papers by the policeman detailed for that duty.

W. C. Achi and W. R. Castle have appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Robinson in favor of plaintiff in the foreclosure suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., against W. C. Achi, Kaniela Estate, Ltd., W. R. Castle and J. M. Monsarrat.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed a comprehensive denial to the complaint of W. O. Barnhart, claiming damages for false imprisonment.

Attorney General Andrews has commissioned Wm. S. Fleming to be his deputy for the First Judicial Circuit, and more especially at the September term now holding.

BIDS ARE OPENED: FOR TWO BRIDGES

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works for the following improvements under the Loan Act:

Constructing steel-concrete bridge at Lawai, Koloa, Kauai:

John C. Pienzo, 75 days.....\$325
Cotton Bros. & Co., 90 days.....2360
L. M. Whitehouse, 100 days.....2445
H. A. Jaeger, 90 days.....2475
M. A. Rego, 90 days.....3375

Building steel-concrete bridge over Pauoa stream, Fort street extension, Honolulu:

Cotton Bros. & Co., 60 days.....\$2335
Silva & Correa, 55 days.....2350
L. M. Whitehouse, 75 days.....2405
John C. Pienzo, 65 days.....2452
Lord & Belsor, 90 days.....2635
Concrete Construction Co., 60 days.....2680
John Walker, 34 days.....3355

SOUTH AFRICAN CARPENTER CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—Mr. Geo. Taylor, a carpenter at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, who had a very bad attack of cramp colic and dysentery, says: "I was so bad I had to go to bed, when a friend of mine gave me two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I got better at once. The third dose completely cured me. I am never without it now." This remedy is for sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Friend—"Why do you allow your daughter to bang that piano so hard?" Papa—"I'm hoping she'll either sprain her wrist or bust the instrument."—Chicago News.

Overheard in Boston: Willie—"My father is a Chicago man." Waldo—"How distressing it must be to have a parent who is unable to answer your questions."—Puck.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound every-where your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

MIXUP ON BIG ISLAND

Sectional Feeling Will Have Considerable Influence.

An interesting and complicated situation exists in the Senatorial contest on the Island of Hawaii. Four men all accounted "good and strong" personally will be rivals for the two seats, with a fifth also running. One of them will have the endorsement of the Democratic party on his Home Rule nomination and another has the Republican nomination with the prospect of a more or less numerous following of Democrats. A gentleman lately from the big island has given an Advertiser reporter a few pointers on the public pulse over there.

"The Democrats will hold their convention in Kohala this week, when they will probably nominate Frank Woods and endorse Ollie Shipman, one of the Home Rule nominees," this informant said. "Shipman is a very strong man. His business interests are in Hilo, but he lives just over the border in Kau. He therefore stands well in both districts."

"Kaohi, the other Home Rule nominee, is considered to have but slim chances."

John T. Brown and George C. Hewitt, the Republican candidates, are both strong. Hewitt is a good man and especially popular in Kau where he was for many years a plantation manager. His successor as manager is not taking any part in politics. Brown is also regarded as a good man, having served his constituency well in the last Legislature, where he sat as a Home Ruler with Kaohi.

Hewitt and Shipman are probably the strongest candidates in the field. Originally Hewitt was a Democrat, although like others he joined the Republican party when there was no Democratic organization to speak of. Besides getting the full Republican vote—excepting perhaps what he may lose to Shipman in Hilo—he will carry a good many Democratic votes.

"Hilo does not like the conditions, as the Hilo papers will probably show. There is danger from the standpoint of East Hawaii, that neither Hilo nor Hamakua will have a resident member in the next Senate."

"Kau stands a fair show of having two of its residents elected, but if Woods is sent to the Senate along with his brother, Palmer P. Woods, then Kohala will have two members. In case both Hewitt and Shipman should be left behind, then Kau would be again in the cold."

"This latter possibility will make the contest a vital one for Kau. While Kau pays more taxes than Kohala and the two Konas combined, it has received little or nothing in public improvements. Kau has not a decent court house and jail building and is kept badly off for roads."

"Kona, on the other hand, is checked with good roads and came out well for appropriations in last Legislature. This is because John D. Paris is a good Senator for the district where he lives. He gets public improvements for Kona. There are four good men running on Hawaii, if Woods is nominated this week, and the prospect is that of a close fight."

The two hold-over Senators for Hawaii are John D. Paris and Palmer P. Woods.

ANOTHER STATESMAN COMES TO THE FRONT

All sides get a show in the Advertiser so this paper hastens to reprint the following letter to the Bulletin, the intellectual strength of which makes it surprising that the author wasn't among the men picked out to make laws for the Territory.

Editor Evening Bulletin: Allow me a space of your column to express and show to the public at large an opinion on the ticket and nominee of the Republican party of the Fifth District who are already shamefully attacked by the morning paper that is wearing a Republican uniform but Democrat and Home Rule shirt.

The Republican delegates who selected the ticket of Representatives of the Fifth District at the convention did their duty to carry the instruction and desires of their respective precincts within the Fifth District. In tracing the record of the Fifth District Republican nominee it is satisfactorily proved that these young men who pledged themselves to be the servants of the people, by the people and for the people are young men who have already graduated of Kamehameha School, St. Louis College and Royal School, with the exception of Chas. Broad who has already rendered true and faithful services to his employer, Lewers & Cooke.

The education received by these men is sufficient to warrant the interest of the public and make good laws and better than some Representatives of the Lower House of the 1902 Legislature, who made of themselves a big fool by making a balloon Country Act, and hating the business community as well as all the poor haele and natives. With the above facts before the public, the judges are the voters of the Fifth District who will abide by their nominees, the incompetent and competent of these young men to make good laws and watch the interest of the public.

Yours truly,

S. MANA.

SISAL IN HAWAII

Culture, Demand and Profits Already Made.

L. G. Blackman contributes a strong article on sisal to the current number of the Forester and Agriculturist, of which the following are extracts:

In the articles which have already appeared on the possibilities of the expansion of the fibre industry in Hawaii, the plants which have been dealt with offer attractions rather to those desirous of venturing upon new and unproved undertakings. Although the greatest fortune is usually reaped by the pioneers of a successful industry, and although the probability of good results awaiting the cultivation of such fibres as Ramee and Manilla Hemp in Hawaii are as assured as can ever be foreseen before actual experiment, to the agriculturist seeking a sound investment, Sisal offers returns of no less promise but moreover in a concrete and already proved form. Indeed, after a careful review of the merits of other, but untried competitors, there appears to be little reason for advocating a diversity of fibre industries in the Islands, when Sisal offers a field for enterprise and expansion probably unsurpassed by any other rival. Unless peculiar local conditions of soil or climate render the introduction of other fibrous plants advisable, the attention of prospective growers should first be given to a careful investigation of the advantages of Sisal. The establishment of a number of plantations devoted to the growth of this fibre would probably do more towards strengthening the agricultural resources of these Islands than the same number of similar undertakings engaged in the production of a diversity of fibrous plants. In the latter case, although our climate and soil offer such a variety of conditions that it is not difficult to select suitable localities for industries requiring widely different conditions, there is little doubt that some among these would not be attended with the success expected. The presence of a number of flourishing Sisal plantations would afford opportunities of comparison of data which would be of very material help not only to one another, but prove an invaluable precedent for the establishment of younger plantations. A direct result of such a colony of Sisal growers in Hawaii would be the establishment of permanent markets for the disposal of their fibre. The absence of a ready means of disposal of their product presents a most serious obstacle to the success of many new industries. The demand for Sisal fibre is continually increasing, even out of ratio to the numerous new companies which have recently been formed, and the price for the best qualities of the fibre has for some time steadily advanced. The Sisal which has already been marketed from these Islands is of exceptional quality and no effort should be spared to maintain this high standard, as the additional care bestowed upon the production of the highest grades is many times repaid by the enhanced prices which are commanded.

"When I was in the Bahamas last May, I noticed that there were, in a few localities, indications of a diseased condition of the sisal plants. I brought back with me some specimens, and referred them to Mr. Woods, who reported that there was a fungus on the leaves, but that it was not in a condition for determination. Recently I have received from one of the principal growers in the Bahamas a letter stating that while the disease condition seems to be confined to small areas, it is spreading, and is causing some alarm lest it may in time prove destructive."

"The symptoms are described as follows: 'Yellowish spots or patches first appear on the leaves. These spots spread. The leaf gets dry and curls, usually about half way down from the point, the edge of the leaf becoming pinkish in color. In a week or two, sometimes longer, the leaf dries and becomes black and hard. Usually the upper half of the leaf is affected, the lower half remaining green much longer. Sometimes the funnel, as it is called in the Bahamas, consisting of the unopened leaves, is attacked at the tip. The disease usually affects only five or six inches of the upper part of the funnel, but sometimes extends clear to the base.' This condition has not been observed in the Bahamas until within the past year. It may have existed there before, but to so small an extent as to be regarded as of no importance."

"I would suggest that the sisal growers of the Islands be warned in regard to the possible introduction of such diseases, and that they be urged to go through their plantations and, if any sisal plants are found exhibiting symptoms of the character described, that they be grubbed out and destroyed."

Besides the fungoid disease reported above, a menly bug, which has also been injurious to the crop in the West Indian Islands. Prompt spraying with kerosene emulsion should eradicate this pest. In this connection Bulletin No. 3 issued by the Office of Experiment Station of this Territory and entitled "Insecticides for Use in Hawaii," by D. L. Van Dine, contains much useful information.

VALUE AND IMPORTATION.

The following extract from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, Washington, 1904, shows the quantities and values of the importations of Sisal for the last few years:

	Tons.	Value.	Per Ton.
1894	48,468	\$ 3,742,073	\$ 77.20
1895	47,596	2,743,396	59.78
1896	52,139	3,412,760	65.46
1897	63,266	3,834,732	60.61
1898	69,322	5,169,900	74.58
1899	71,898	9,211,377	128.12
1900	76,921	11,782,263	153.17
1901	70,076	7,972,564	113.77
1902	89,583	11,961,213	133.40
1903	87,925	12,289,444	140.70

During the ten years cited it will be seen that the importations have not only nearly doubled, but the price obtained per ton has during the same time increased proportionately, making the value for 1903 approximately four times as much as that for 1894. The latest New York quotation for Hawaiian grown Sisal is \$165 per ton. It is interesting to note that in 1903 the quantity of Manila fibre imported was 61,648 tons with a value of \$11,884,510. The importation of both Manila and Sisal fibre in a raw state is free.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

The Sisal plant of commerce belongs to a well known endogenous group, familiarly known as Agaves. The fibre extracted from it is therefore structural or foliaceous, and is found running in parallel layers throughout the leaves and underlying the external lignous skin. Several species of Agaves are well known for their fibrous qualities—the Mexican one having been in use by the Aztecs long before the Spanish invasion of that country. It is, however, of the greatest importance to secure the best commercial species, as many inferior plants have been confounded with them. The leaves of the true species, and that which has made so successful a commencement in Hawaii, bear a single terminal spur and the plants are more sessile than other and less useful species. These latter are often provided with a well developed foot stalk and a row of sharp spiny thorns along the outside margins of each leaf. It should be noted, however, that young plants of the true Sisal (Agave rigida) show sharp serrations on the edges of their leaves which disappear as the plant matures. Agave rigida elongata—a variety of the former—has longer leaves than the above which

possess well marked marginal thorns. It is reported to produce commercial fibre of good quality but its adoption should be tried with caution. Attempts at the cultivation of Sisal in Florida and the Bahamas have at times resulted in losses through the introduction of the wrong species of agave. The first attempt at the cultivation of Sisal in the United States was in Florida in 1834 when the plant was introduced from Yucatan. From Florida the industry has spread in recent years not only to the West Indian Islands but to many parts of the globe. The chief centre is the Bahamas and it is also largely grown in Trinidad, Mauritius, Cacao, Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua, the British Colonies in South Africa and Australia, and the Fiji Islands. The importation to the Hawaiian Islands was from Florida and the plants are now flourishing on nearly all the islands of this group.

There follows a long and thorough dissertation on the culture of sisal, machinery required, drying and baling, etc., the article terminating with the following paragraphs:

ENEMIES OF SISAL.

The sisal industry has heretofore been remarkably free from the ravages of disease of any note, but within the last year or two the presence of a fungoid growth has been noted in the Bahamas. The following letter from Mr. Lyster H. Dewey, Botanist in charge of fibre plants for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated from Washington, D. C., January 16, 1903, has already been published, but in view of the report of a similar disease having occurred on the sisal plants in these Islands it is of sufficient importance to be reprinted:

"My Dear Mr. Smith: I have just written Knudsen Brothers of Kaula, Hawaii, cautioning them to look out for the introduction of diseased plants in the new sisal plantation which they are starting, and I write you, giving you the same information, for I regard it as of the utmost importance to the sisal industry in Hawaii that the introduction of disease be prevented if possible."

"When I was in the Bahamas last May, I noticed that there were, in a few localities, indications of a diseased condition of the sisal plants. I brought back with me some specimens, and referred them to Mr. Woods, who reported that there was a fungus on the leaves, but that it was not in a condition for determination. Recently I have received from one of the principal growers in the Bahamas a letter stating that while the disease condition seems to be confined to small areas, it is spreading, and is causing some alarm lest it may in time prove destructive."

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OTHER NOTEWORTHY PLANTS.

Besides the various species of Agaves which yield fibre there are many plants which possess excellent fibre deposited in such a manner as to be easily extracted by machinery adapted to sisal. Conspicuous among these may be mentioned Furcraea gigantea, a plant somewhat similar in appearance to Agave rigida and which is found in many of our gardens. The leaves of this enormous plant are often ten, twelve or even more feet in length. The popular name for the product of furcraea is "Pita" and in Central America its great strength has long been made it of use for excellent netting, hammocks and harness. In Mauritius, Tobago and Trinidad its cultivation has been very successful. The yield of pita per acre is about equal to that of sisal and its habit of growth and cultivations are about the same. Its market value, however, is not quite so great as sisal, attributable in a measure to its not being so well known. Little attention has been given to this plant in the United States, although its excellent qualities render it worthy of greater recognition. The fibre from its long leaves is often over ten feet in length. It is of good quality, beautifully glossy and white, and well suited for cordage and netting. A still more remarkable fibre yielding plant, probably capable of being cleaned by sisal machinery, is Sansevieria zeylanica. This plant is indigenous to New Zealand and is known to the natives of Java, Guinea and China in which countries it is used extensively for bowstrings, and is called "Bow String Hemp." The plant is a stemless perennial belong to the Liliaceae and is well known in Honolulu gardens. It is often seen flourishing in a bowl of water and pebbles in the windows of many small Japanese stores. Its dark green radical leaves are linear-lanceolate in shape

HIBERNIAN WOMEN

Organize Auxiliary to the Hibernian Order.

Preliminary steps toward the permanent organization of a Ladies' Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of Hibernians were taken last evening at the Catholic Mission hall by a large number of ladies of Irish descent.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and an excellent address on the objects of the order was made by Mr. W. F. Erving, a member of the A. O. H. Thereupon those present proceeded to the formation of a temporary auxiliary, the following officers being elected:

President, Mrs. Dowling; vice-president, Mrs. Cowes; treasurer, Mrs. L. Kenake; financial secretary, Miss McCarthy; recording secretary, Miss Lilian Stack.

The organization will be temporary until the receipt of the charter which will now be ordered from the mainland.

Following the business portion of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed during which refreshments were served. Rt. Rev. Libert, Bishop of Zeugma, was present.

O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O

and are freely spotted on each side with lighter shades of the same color. The fibre yielded by Sansevieria possesses in a wonderful degree those properties demanded of a first-class cordage material. It is white, fine, soft, pliant and lustrous and resembles pineapple fibre in many of these qualities. Its resistance to moisture is very marked and its tenacity is about equal to sisal, to which in most other respects it is superior. The propagation of this plant is by division of the rhizomes, or the leaves may be cut into lengths of a few inches and placed in the ground, when suckers will show in a few weeks. The plants soon become established and a full crop may be harvested in about two years. After cutting growth becomes denser and the plants will continue productive for many years. No extremes of rain or drought need be feared as Sansevieria appears almost indifferent to either. Forty pounds of leaves yield about one pound of dry fibre, and two crops, consisting in all of about 3,500 pounds, are said to be obtained from an acre of about 300 plants. The introduction of the cultivation of this fibre to these Islands appears to be of great promise as its qualities, when appreciated, would bring it a better price than sisal. The adaptability of Sansevieria to our climate, its rapid and vigorous growth, its quick harvest, and the facility of its cultivation should recommend it to all sisal growers as a crop which may perhaps prove more remunerative to grow than the Agave.

BY-PRODUCTS.

In days when the success of an industry is often dependent upon the value of what are termed "by-products" it is of interest to enquire into the possibilities of sisal in this direction. The following lines are from the Cyclopaedia of India (Balfour): "An extract of the leaves is used to make a lather, like soap; and the leaves split longitudinally, are employed to sharpen razors on, serving the purposes of a strap, owing to the particles of silica they contain. The roots are diuretic and antisyphilitic, and are brought to Europe mixed with sarsaparilla. The Mexicans make a paper of the fibres of Agave leaves laid in layers."

The Dictionary of the Economic Products of India (Wait) contains the following: "For paper manufacture this fibre seems likely to command a good market. It is the most highly approved of all the paper fibres, making a strong, tough, smooth paper which feels like oiled paper, and, even while unsized, may be written upon, without the ink running" (Spence Encyclop.). The juice is made into soap. For this purpose it is expressed and the watery part evaporated either by artificial heat or by simple exposure to the sun. On its reaching a thick consistency it is made into balls along with lye-ash. This soap lathers with salt as well as with fresh water. A gallon of the sap yields about a pound of soft extract."

Other writers record the use of its dried flowering stem as a substitute for cork; its juice is recommended to impregnate wall plaster to prevent the ravages of ants; and sugar, vinegar and a kind of beer are made from its sap. The value of the saponaceous juice of Sisal as a material for the manufacture of soap has been investigated and seems likely to be of practical use.

HAWAIIAN STATISTICS.

The following statistics, published May 17, 1903, and compiled from the original entries, represent the cost of preparing the land, planting, cultivating, harvesting and shipping the sisal fibre produced by the Hawaiian Sisal Co. since its inception. They afford an invaluable criterion as to the expense to be encountered in establishing a plantation in these Islands.

COST OF PLANTING AND CULTIVATING 555 ACRES OF SISAL FROM DATE OF COMMENCEMENT, DECEMBER 15, 1898, TO MARCH 187, 1903.

Labor Account\$17,239.32
Less labor paid for cutting, 10 a day, hauling, clearing, mulling and baling 314 tons fibre by contract at the rate of \$42 per ton charged to this account.1,312.50
	\$15,926.82
Tools431.81
Surveying5.30
Salaries6,225.00
Repairs48.29

(Continued on Page 7.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$1.50
Per Month, Foreign 25
Per Year 18.00
Per Year, Foreign 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : SEPTEMBER 25

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

The independent voter is the strongest force for good politics in the United States. It is to him that all party appeals are directed. To urge a hide-bound Republican or Democrat to vote the party ticket is unnecessary, for such men are in politics to obey orders. The effort is, therefore, to gain the independent vote and as that holds the balance of power, the party which secures it gets the election. In 1880 the independent vote repudiated Hancock and supported Garfield. Four years later it rejected Blaine and elected Cleveland. It was responsible for Cleveland's one defeat and his reelection; and today it is behind Roosevelt who, in his earlier years, was the representative independent voter of New York State.

Independence in politics expresses Americanism better than any other quality. It is not natural for an American to have his tickets made up for him and then feel compelled to vote them no matter how bad or incompetent the nominees may be. Such a condition would mean the enslavement of voters and the tyranny of a machine. It is a political organization for an empire, not for a republic. One of the arguments for a democracy is that it may choose its own agents of administration; but when a machine usurps that privilege and makes packed primaries its instrument, democracy goes to the wall. Parties are necessary and right; but when they fall into control of their worst elements they become unnecessary and wrong. Then is the time for the independent voter to assert himself.

Wherever good government is menaced, the independent voter finds his duty cut out for him. No one who saw Theodore Roosevelt in his first year in the New York assembly, can ever forget the impression he made when, singly and alone and with the manifest ill will of his party leaders, he assailed the corrupt Republican Judge Westbrook and demanded his impeachment. That was not only the beginning of a great career but it was a new baptism of decency for the Republican party, which had begun to need it. The rehabilitation of Missouri Democrats is due to the independence of folk, who would not use his prosecuting office to save the eagles who did the dirty work of his party machine. The old Tammany Ring was smashed by Democratic independents as well as by Republican hammers. Indeed wherever there has been a movement for better government in the United States it has been led and manned by independent voters and it has found the party machine in the way.

Such good government as Hawaii has had since annexation resided and still resides in the Executive Department. Today we have in Governor Carter and his official family a far better administrative government than the Republican machine could possibly have provided. This paper has not always agreed with Governor Carter in matters of detail but it recognizes the intelligence and purity of his motives and the excellence of his appointments. How to get the Legislature upon the same plane is a task which seems to have proved too much for the party managers. At least sixty per cent of the Republican nominees for the House in the Territory as a whole are, as compared with law-makers of average competence, beneath notice. Is it wise for the Territory or the party to have such men in office? Is it the duty of Republicans who are also good citizens and taxpayers to vote for them? Is Republican machine success or good government the main object of our politics?

Admiral Togo's secret naval base is not so secret as the Japanese papers declare. It is the harbor of one of a small group of islands off the coast of Liaotung, forty miles from Port Arthur. The place is garrisoned with 10,000 men. There the fleet retires for recuperation and repair and to lie during stormy weather, leaving a light patrol to watch Port Arthur. A correspondent recently there says that all five of the Japanese battleships are intact as well as the armored cruisers bought at Genoa.

Chairman Henry Vida certifies to the strength and virtue of the Fifth District ticket. That ought to be enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

Loyalty to the machine gave us Kumalea and his Solid Thirteen two years ago. We don't believe that responsible voters will elect another gang of that sort if they can help it.

People who guarantee the Republicanism and reliability of the Fifth District nominees, should go slow about denying those qualities to Cecil Brown.

Marshal Oyama has captured plenty of seed for crops and has the advantage over some other people in being able to pre-empt the land to plant it in.

It is a pity that Berger didn't get a chance to write King Peter's coronation hymn: "The crown has come."

Ignorance, stupidity and viciousness are not improved any by Republican labels.

PORT ARTHUR'S DEATHROLL.

The soil about Port Arthur ought to be fertile, so many men have shed their blood upon it. For centuries the Liaotung peninsula was a scene of hostile incursions, both by Japanese pirates and barbarian Manchu tribes. In course of time the war with Japan came and again the barren, gray land was red-stained with the blood of combat; and for years past one of the features of the landscape has been the hillock graves of the slaughtered Chinese. Twenty-six hundred such little knolls lie under the walls of Kinkow and close in Nanshan hill and hundreds more are to be found on the hills about Port Arthur despite the fact that so many of the corpses left there in the wake of battle were burned. It is a recollection not to be effaced from the minds of those who saw from the deck of a transport in Port Arthur harbor, two months after the capture of that fortress, the long line of creaking carts bringing in from the frozen hills the heaped up bodies of the dead to be burned in the market places. These were the remains of the Chinese who fell on the last day of the defense and spilled their blood among the graves of their half-buried comrades.

Of the total mortality about Port Arthur in this war, the world knows nothing exactly, but there have been glimpses enough of carnage to justify one's faith in the Russians' claim that they have killed and wounded over 20,000 of the enemy. No one outside Port Arthur knows of the slaughter within but it must have been enormous. For intervals in weeks there has been a bombardment with the most destructive of modern engines of war; and the assaults have cost the besieged as well as the besiegers. It is said that the approaches to the fortress are blocked with Japanese corpses and that the Russian hospitals are full to overflowing.

The story is a grim commentary on the Carr's peace policy which brought about the Tribunal of The Hague. He died ever since that noble conception took material form, the world has fought more wars than had been compassed in so brief a space since the time of Napoleon. And now the Carr himself has brought on the greatest war of all because of the greed which led him to violate his pledges to evacuate Manchuria. The blood that flows he is answerable for, because of the provocation he gave the Japanese and of his failure to refer to his own Peace Tribunal questions which were easily negotiable there.

THE TEST OF AMERICANISM.

Col. Lauka in his speeches on Hawaii makes bold to accuse the Governor of un-Americanism. The Colonel is not precisely an authority on things American, having had a reluctant citizenship of four years, spent, but for a small trip to the mainland, on these shores. As an authority on things monarchical, an expert in the etiquette of courts and in decorative embellishment of "skirts," the Colonel—as he would say himself—is an expert, but we hesitate to follow him far into any discussion of what constitutes Americanism for fear of his getting lost.

The reason why Col. Lauka accuses Governor Carter of disloyalty to the faith of Uncle Sam is that he has taken the undated resignations of all his chief appointees. As the paper which first suggested that excellent scheme to head off future Wrights and Boyds if not future Laukas, the Advertiser looks with much pleasure upon the Governor's action. And of its Americanism this paper cannot presume to doubt, seeing that we borrowed the suggestion from Seth Low who applied it with great success in the municipal conduct of Brooklyn, many years ago; and we might have borrowed it again from other mayors and governors who have since chosen it as the best means of guaranteeing a uniform and consistent administration. That the Governor of Hawaii made the expedient his own, seems to us to have shown a clear appreciation on his part of the merits of an American device to insure a dutiful spirit on the part of administrative subordinates.

Of course it is to be regretted that the policy does not commend itself to such an enlightened patriot as Lauka, but that is one of the ills Hawaii must bear in its progress down this vale of tears.

The Advertiser is biennially read out of the Republican party by the Bulletin. The sad experience was first visited on this paper when it refused to sustain the action of the Republican Territorial Committee in urging Governor Dole to make the two Boyds and Wm. H. Wright members of his official family. As if this decree of banishment had not been final, the Bulletin issued another when the Advertiser objected to the leadership of Kumalea and his Solid Thirteen. A third came bleating along the breeze yesterday and we presume as time goes on there will be occasion for many more. Eventually the Advertiser means to collect these various decrees of excommunication and have them bound in calf out of compliment to their source.

The Garden Island states that the Hanalei land, lately sold en bloc, is useless for small farmers. This is absurd. The land is fit for dairying or beef-growing and is to be used for the latter purpose. It is also fit for sisal, hogs, poultry, honey and a dozen other things for which there is a market. The Garden Island is straining itself very hard over this matter especially in its statement that it costs \$40 an acre to clear land of lantana. The current Forester and Agriculturist, in its sisal article, puts the average cost of clearing per acre at \$12.00. That is about right though others have got such work done for less.

Every argument used against small farming here was overworked against agriculture in California thirty-five years ago.

Kuropatkin is beginning to discount his next defeat by telling of the strong positions occupied by the Japanese.

PARTY FEALTY.

In 1896, when the Democrats abandoned the ancient principle of their party and substituted a socialist platform, the best representatives of American Democracy refused to be bound, and the broad and accurate conception of Americanism prevailed. This was in a national contest, and, in such matters, formalized independent movements have never succeeded, although they have been useful. The triumph of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, was largely due to patriotic and sound Democrats who protested against secession. But, in state and more specially in municipal elections, and many times, the rottenness of assumed party leaders has been signally rebuked. Such was the case in San Francisco when, in 1864, the People's Party was formed which rounded out the work of the Vigilance Committee of that period and, for many years, held the local government within the economic lines of the Consolidation Act. In 1873 the "Daily Varden" Party in the State of California, under the leadership of Newton Booth, opposed the regular ticket, carried the legislature, and elected that gentleman to the Federal Senate, as a protest against railroad domination and dishonest bossism. In New York, in Philadelphia, in Boston, and in numerous other American cities, when primaries had become so debauched that good citizenship was a positive disqualification for office, the clean elements among the voters have united and administered drastic purges and emetics to their respective parties. The Advertiser yesterday gave numerous illustrations of the defeat of individual candidates, nominated through regular forms, by independent American voters. From 1865 onwards Republicans have been noted for their outspoken opposition and energetic action against machine corruptionists. The Democrats, prior to 1896, were more amenable to party discipline, but they also have frequently sunk their political technicalities in that larger Americanism which is the ultimate protection to our institutions and civilization.

MEN TO VOTE FOR.

The weak spots in the Republican ticket having been indicated, it is a satisfaction to turn from them to the sound portions.

Mr. Lane, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Dowsett are strong men and are needed in the Senate. Mr. Harris and Mr. Andrade have proved their value in the House. Mr. Quinn the Advertiser has not the pleasure of knowing but it is disposed to accept the favorable opinion of his friends. Mr. Aylett and Mr. Lili'okalani are accounted good vote-drawers among the natives. Things have gone well so far in respect to the Senatorships and we entertain no doubt that they will also go well at the polls.

The most serious threat against the Senatorial ticket is that made by Cecil Brown who is to receive a quasi-Democratic support. We have dissented from some of the attacks on Mr. Brown, but that does not blind us to the fact that his candidacy is directed against men whose character and party zeal and ability to do good service in the Legislature are not to be impugned. There is no reason why Mr. Brown should displace Mr. Bishop, Mr. Lane or Mr. Dowsett or should be put in a position to attack the Territorial administration. What is there to be gained by such a course save by Mr. Brown himself.

As an independent Republican paper the Advertiser is as much committed to the support of worthy candidates as it is to the defeat of unworthy ones; and in respect to the regular candidates for the Senate and for the House in the Fourth District it cordially urges its friends to work and vote for them.

The Democrats of the Fifth District are not to be congratulated on their prospective choice of those bearded left-overs of a previous Legislature, Makahiki, Kupieha and Damien. Worse selections could not possibly be made. A ticket with their names on it ought to be disinfected before going into the ballot-box.

DEATH OF JOSEPH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

was away attending his sick wife, rode through the village crying: "All must join now. There is blood. You will be punished if you delay." Joseph hurried to the scene, saw that war must come and took command of his warriors. The telegraph flashed the news to Washington and soldiers were at once put on the march. Joseph ambushed them, practically surrounded them, and drove them for 12 miles, killing and wounding many. Gen. Howard came up with 400 men, Gatling guns and a pack train. Joseph with 200 warriors, his squaws and children hampering him, gave battle at Clearwater. They fought all the afternoon, both sides building breast-works at night. The next morning the fighting was renewed. But Howard was reinforced and the Indians had to retreat, only to take up a position where Howard could not then attack them.

Before Howard could act Joseph and his men had escaped to the Lolo trail, described by Gen. Sherman as "being universally admitted by all who have traveled it—from Lewis and Clark to Capt. Winters—as one of the worst trails for man and beast on this continent." But the Indians, incumbered as they were with their women and children, crossed it and in the Lolo valley met a small force of regulars and volunteers who took refuge in a hut. The Indians said: "We do not want to fight settlers. Let us go to the buffalo country in peace." They were permitted to pass and they went to two villages and bought and paid for goods at the stores.

WEEKS OF RUNNING FIGHTS.

Meanwhile Howard was on his trail and Gen. Gibbon was hurrying from Montana. He arrived too late to stop their march. At night, on August 3, 1877, he struck their camp on the Big Hole, rushed in and drove the In-

dians into the woods. While burning the camp the Indians returned. There was fighting for two days; the Indians setting fire to the grass and woods and not leaving the scene until the night of August 15. In this fight Gibbon, who was himself wounded, lost 49 men killed and wounded out of a total of 181. The bodies of 35 Indians were left on the field. Joseph and his followers went south, killing and plundering. It is said, and crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, then turned east and crossed the Rockies and went into what is now Yellowstone Park, closely pursued by Howard and a detachment from Gibbon's command. There was a running fight nearly every day and the advantage was not wholly with the troops.

The chase lasted until Oct. 1. The government had detachments in almost every direction where it was thought Joseph and his little band might be intercepted. While Howard was after them Col. Sturgis attempted to head them off at Stinking river and Clark's ford. At the latter place he met Howard's weary troops and then pushed on, hoping by forced marches of 30 and 40 miles a day to overtake the hostiles. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was ordered to intercept Joseph farther north. Sturgis overtook the Indians, fought them all one day, killing 21 and capturing 200 ponies, a bad blow for Joseph. Sturgis' horses were worn out, however, his troops being compelled to walk, and he was obliged to discontinue the pursuit and wait for Howard to come up with him.

Gen. Miles, meanwhile had started north for the gap between the Little Rocky and the Bear Paw Mountains. Joseph was away to the north, having crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, where he had a fight with a few troops, and, afterwards with the men under Major Hays, forcing the latter to withdraw. On Sept. 30, after a march of 267 miles, Gen. Miles came within sight of Joseph's camp in the valley of Snake creek. It was in a strong position, but Miles sent a battalion of cavalry to the rear of the camp and captured 800 ponies. He then charged the camp, but lost 24 men killed and 42 wounded, 35 per cent of the attacking force. He withdrew without capturing the village.

"It was apparent," says Gen. Miles, "that his position could only be forced by a charge or a siege. The first could not be accomplished without too great sacrifice, while the latter, in my judgment, would be almost sure to result satisfactorily." So, the Indians being surrounded and their pony herd captured, rendering their escape almost impossible, Miles determined to hold his position. He notified Howard and Sturgis of the situation.

WOULDN'T LEAVE THEIR WOUNDS.

Poor Joseph was now in a hard case. Looking Glass, one of his bravest men, had been killed; so had Joseph's brother Olacut, and Tooohulstus, the priest; White Bird, with more than a hundred warriors, had escaped through the night and safely reached the Canadian frontier; his ponies were all captured and he had only a handful of warriors. The women and children were still with him. In his extremity he sent a messenger to Sitting Bull, then encamped across the Canadian line, about 50 miles away. The crafty old medicine man had had some dire experiences with the United States a year before and he at once went 40 miles farther into Canada. It was snowing and the weather was very cold. Hunted for more than a thousand miles, the chase lasting more than three months, having fought nearly 20 battles, Joseph found himself surrounded and helpless. He and his warriors might have escaped, but they would not make the attempt. He afterward said: "We could have got away from Bear Paw mountain if we had left the wounded and the women and children behind, but we were unwilling to do this. We had never heard of a wounded Indian recovering while in the hands of the whites."

So, after four days, Joseph and a band of warriors came out under a flag of truce. Terms were agreed upon and the Nez Percés—57 warriors, 184 squaws (Continued on Page 8.)

VERY ANNOYING.

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.

Good natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear; harder to get relief.

Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leiby of 326 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that interperable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Judge Stanley returned yesterday from Hawaii.

D. Kalamakahi, Jr., returned yesterday from Hawaii in company with Prince Kahu.

Secretary Atkinson sent a wireless to the Executive Building yesterday from Maui directing that mail for the Governor and himself be sent to Hana.

Mrs. W. A. Hodenberg, wife of the Civil Service Commissioner of Washington, D. C., left on the Kiana yesterday to visit her mother, Mrs. Bage-way.

Captain Jostroff will play the title part in said Pasha next Saturday night at the Opera House, Mr. H. C. Brown having been compelled to leave yesterday for Hilo on business.

Father Stephen departed yesterday for Hilo to remain about two months. The Portuguese and about Hilo have frequently requested the Bishop to permit Father Stephen to visit the Rainy City.

Philip Peck, accompanied by Miss Peck, will be a passenger on the Mongolia for the coast. He goes to attend to some business connected with the Hilo-Kohala railroad matter, as well as to recuperate his health.

Charles J. Broad, one of the candidates in the Fifth, called at this office yesterday to say that he is a good Republican and not an anti-whole. He explained the absence of white men from the ticket, saying they couldn't be elected.

H. E. Cooper, 33rd degree and District Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, departed yesterday on the Claudine for Maui, to install a new Masonic lodge on that island. With him went also Past Master C. J. Hutchins, Senior Warden C. R. Frazier, Junior Warden C. F. Murray and Treasurer W. O. Atwater of Pacific Lodge. The new lodge will have a charter membership of over twenty-five.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
There was a lively business on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Lieut. Slattery, U. S. A., has gone to Molokai on business connected with the Lighthouse Board.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild and C. A. Rice returned to Kauai on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. Day returned yesterday on the Likiepke from a two weeks' outing spent in the mountains of Molokai.

There was a meeting of the Tax Appeal Board yesterday afternoon. No decisions have yet been filed by the board.

Five hundred laborers on the roads were paid their half month's wages at the bureau of roads and bridges yesterday.

A meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Association, Young building.

The Waterhouse Trust Company received a cablegram yesterday from Politz & Co., of San Francisco, stating that Hawaiian Commercial sold at \$62.75.

L. E. Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, has returned from his visit to Kauai, where he found the hospitals at plantation centers in good condition.

J. C. Cohen writes to friends that he will return to Honolulu the end of this month, without saying whether or not he is bringing any attractions for the Orpheum.

The Democrats are reporting that Prince Kuhio is an advocate of Parker's election on the ground that such a change would put an end to Gov. Carter's ascendancy here.

The Department of Public Works has received a new Kelly steam road roller, of 25,000 pounds, furnished under contract by the Honolulu Iron Works Co. It arrived in a recent vessel from the Coast. The machine will be set up for the road department without delay.

The commissions of sixty-six of the inspectors of election have expired, and about twenty odd vacancies have been caused by resignation, departure and death. About eighty new commissions will have to be issued to make up the full quota of 207, or three for each of the sixty-nine precincts, in the Territory. Appointments are made on party recommendations.

Frank L. Winter, U. S. deputy marshal, is laid up with illness.

Kamakouha Miller has sued for divorce from Edward Miller on the ground of desertion for more than six years.

N. Hayelden has been awarded the contract for supplying Lahainauna Seminary with taro for six months at \$30 a ton.

James McGill, bookkeeper for Benson, Smith & Co., will on Monday evening marry Miss Craik, a bride from Scotland coming in the Manuka due tomorrow.

It was stated yesterday on good authority that Ewa Plantation Co. would redeem \$200,000 of its bonds the first of next year, and the last \$100,000 outstanding on June 20.

David L. Peterson and Miss Harriet Hillman Jones will be married next Wednesday evening at the home of Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Pedersen, Punahou, by Rev. H. H. Parker.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews yesterday morning concluded the hearing of the Bishop Estate fishery case, after which he devoted the day to attending the grand jury session.

Yesterday's San Francisco quotations on Hawaiian stocks received by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., are as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, \$62.00; Honokaa, \$155; Makawell, \$234; Onomua, \$28.00.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.—Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be ward off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly, techie, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. O. Hines, Frank, ill. of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 23, Arizona, who, after using Hood's Sarsaparilla, had skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

R. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	300	350
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	25	22 1/2	23 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	60	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		28
Honolulu	750,000	100		12 1/2
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Halei	300,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	25	17 1/2	20
Kihikihi Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	12	13
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30		4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	97	
Onomua	1,000,000	30		
Oolua	500,000	30		
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	5	7
Olopana	150,000	100		
Panama Sug. Plant. Co.	5,000,000	30		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepesako	750,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	11 1/2	11 3/4
Waianae Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	55	
Waikuku	750,000	100		
Waianae	250,000	100		150
STAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	107 1/2	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	108	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	
H. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	70	
H. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	70	
Mutual Tel. Co.	100,000	10	6 1/2	
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	10	75	
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.			98 1/2	100
Haw. Sugar Co., 5 p. c. (Fire Claims)			90	
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p.				105
Ewa Plant., 5 p. c.				
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p. c.			104	
Haleiukou Co., 5 p. c.				100
Oloa Sugar Co., 5 p. c.				100
Waianae Agri. Co., 5 p. c.				100
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p. c.				100
Pala 5 p. c.				100
Haleiukou 5 p. c.				100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p. c.				100
Haw. Coml. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.				100

VERY MILD CONVICTION

Guilty of Assault For Killing a Man.

Dan Kamei Kahili, indicted for manslaughter, was found guilty of "assault and battery, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court," by a jury at 5:22 yesterday afternoon. Shortly before the jury came out of their room they asked Judge Gear, through Bailiff W. S. Ellis, if they might add a recommendation of mercy to their verdict. The answer was in the affirmative.

The verdict is tantamount to an acquittal of the serious crime charged—clearly a compromise verdict—for if there was no reasonable doubt that the defendant did what was alleged the verdict should have been guilty according to the indictment and, if there was reasonable doubt, a verdict of clear acquittal should have been rendered.

Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser prosecuted, and Samuel F. Chillingworth defended the accused.

Kahili was indicted at the June term for the killing of Robert Limahana without malice aforethought, by cutting him in the abdomen on April 11, 1934, so that he died from the wound on April 13.

With two or three challenges for cause the following jury was accepted to try the case: G. D. Mahone, J. A. M. Johnson, J. F. Soper, E. Benner, J. H. Craig, H. P. Roth, J. J. Aas, H. A. Parmelee, C. J. Fishel, James Brown, Harry Carl, E. P. Chapin.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show a convivial meeting of the defendant with Limahana in the latter's house, which began with embracing and kissing by the men in high-toned European style and ended in a rough and tumble fight, out of which the Goodman of the house was sent to the Queen's hospital with his abdomen cut open and two less serious wounds elsewhere on his person.

Dr. N. B. Emerson, physician to the police station, and Dr. C. B. Wood, house surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, were among the witnesses. Dr. Wood told of a short cut under the left arm which did not penetrate the chest cavity, a cut two or three inches long severing the biceps of the right arm and, lastly, an incision three or four inches long across the abdomen which exposed but did not penetrate the stomach. Death, the witness testified, was the direct result of this last wound. Under cross-examination Dr. Wood gave no support to either of the theories that the wounds might have been self-inflicted and might have been accidentally caused in a struggle between the men for possession of the knife.

C. F. Chillingworth, deputy sheriff, testified about the arrest of Kahili. He said the defendant was under the influence of liquor.

Kahili took the stand in his own defense. He said Limahana and he were returning from a party up Manoa valley, where the other man made a proposal, which he took in jest, that they exchange wives. They went to Limahana's house, where they alternately uttered endearing and opprobrious terms toward each other. It all ended in a fight, when Limahana drew a knife. Defendant tried to get the weapon away from him and in the struggle Limahana, holding the knife in his left hand, cut himself in the right arm and the left side. How the wound in the abdomen was inflicted Kahili was at a loss to explain.

HAYASHIDA MUST STAND TRIAL.

Judge Gear yesterday morning denied Attorney Cathcart's motion to quash the indictment of Hayashida for murder in the first degree. He quoted a Massachusetts decision where an indictment containing a similar error—describing the grand jury as that of the "Commonwealth" instead of the "judicial district"—had been sustained. The court also overruled a demurrer to the indictment.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Fujimoto, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced by Judge Gear to imprisonment at hard labor for five years.

JOHNSON RELEASED.

Enoch Johnson is not going to be tried on the charge of gross cheat, for which he was indicted February 23, 1934. Having been convicted last term with Jonah Kumakae of conspiracy in connection with the Legislature graft, on the same facts as those of this indictment, Johnson has been released.

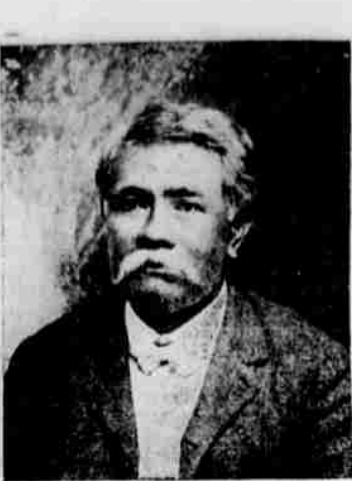
REPUBLICAN TICKET ON MAUI ISLE



GEORGE COPP.



A. N. HAYSELDEN, NOMINEE FOR SENATOR.



HON. W. P. HAIA OF HAHAIONE, JOHN KALINO OF HAMAKUA.



W. J. CORLISS OF WAILUKU.

GOVERNOR CARTER RETURNS WEDNESDAY

Appearances are that the Maui tour of Governor Carter with members of the official family will be carried out to the end according to the itinerary scheduled in advance by the Maui people. Thus far places and times as set for the Governor's visitations have been punctiliously respected.

Keeping this exactness up, the party ought to be going up through the Haleakala crater gap today. H. P. Baldwin's place at Puunene will be the resting station over Sunday. On Monday the Governor will be at Wailuku and on Tuesday at Lahaina, waiting at the latter place for the steamer Likiep, by which he will be back to Honolulu on Wednesday.

William Harrison Wright's name is no longer decorating the calendar of the First Circuit Court. An indictment was presented against him November 18, 1932, for "embezzlement by Treasurer of Territory of Hawaii of money belonging to said Territory." Wright's case forthwith was entered on the calendar and has since been carried over from one term to another. Judge Gear at the opening of the present term ordered the case stricken from the calendar. It is said it should never have been there, as the accused had not been arrested. The amount of alleged embezzlement was \$17,949.91.

NO SECRET FILE. In a libel case yesterday, P. L. Weaver as attorney for the libellant filed a motion to place the case on the secret files. Judge Gear peremptorily denied the motion, saying that when people go into divorce proceedings they must expect publicity. The husband is the complainant in the case. He asks for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty, alleging that his wife falsely accused him of criminal relations and uttered her accusations in the presence of others. Her conduct caused him great distress of mind, impairing his health and unfitting him for the proper discharge of duty in his employment. The wife is stated to have gone to California.

LITIGATION PILES UP.

Appeals have been sent up from District Court judgments as follows: H. G. Middleitch, trustee, vs. John F. Colburn, \$69.92 for plaintiff; Middleitch vs. J. W. Cathcart, \$251.37 for plaintiff; Middleitch vs. J. G. Henriques, \$242.13 for plaintiff.

Lau Ong vs. Lam Yau, \$33.75 for plaintiff, damages for assault.

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. vs. Ernest Hutchinson, suit for \$40.75, judgment for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Quan and ten others, defendants each fined \$10 and costs for gambling.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Yoshida and Kagi, defendants each fined \$20 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.

Territory of Hawaii vs. M. Souza, defendant fined \$200 and costs for unlicensed liquor selling.

Territory of Hawaii vs. J. E. Fullerton, defendant fined \$10 and costs for assault and battery.

S. Tsuchitani vs. Morihiro, \$92 for plaintiff.

COURT NOTES.

H. G. Middleitch, trustee in bankruptcy of the C. F. Herrick Carriage Co., has noted exceptions to Judge Robinson's decision and given notice of motion for a new trial in his suit against J. Kalaniana'ole.

Defendants in the suit of Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. the partners in the firm of Sing Chan Co. file a general denial to the complaint.

Judge Robinson has signed judgment for defendant in the suit of J. Hopp & Co. vs. Mike Harvey, with L. L. S. N. Co. as garnishee.

THE GRAND ARMY POST HAS ANNUAL CAMP FIRE

A Fine Program of Music, Eloquence and Feasting—Judge Dole's Tribute to the President. Comrade Terrill's Interesting Talk.

Last night was the night of the year for the "Boys in Blue" who fought in the great struggle of '61-'65. Members of Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., together with members of the Spanish-American War Veterans and a large number of ladies gathered in the spacious roof garden of the I. O. O. F. building for the annual campfire. The hall was tastefully decorated with large American and Hawaiian flags. At one end were long tables on which reposed large quantities of commissary supplies toward which the veterans cast longing eyes while waiting for the exercises to begin. The lighting of the campfire was rather late because of the non-appearance of that necessity of army diet, the coffee. A foraging party sent after it somehow got sidetracked and a second detachment had to be dispatched, but finally the anxiously awaited beverage put in an appearance amid the cheers of the assembled multitude.

The army made its first attack upon the canteens, and beans, doughnuts, pumpkin pie and coffee disappeared in a manner that would have done credit to the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness. After the refreshments had been disposed of the company turned to things intellectual, that is to say the toast program. The first number was an exercise entitled, "The Flower of Liberty," by Misses Marjorie Cutting, Edna Lucas, Claire Berry, Esther Souza and Psyche Berry. Miss Ida Cutting was flag bearer.

Following this was the "Star Spangled Banner," rendered on a phonograph, as was all the music of the program. Dr. N. B. Emerson responded to the toast, "The Army." He spoke of our army as being one of the smallest in the world, yet one of the most efficient as demonstrated in the Chinese campaign and in our wars. After "Marching Through Georgia" had been played, R. W. Breckons responded to "The Navy." Mr. Breckons' speech was eloquent and humorous. During the speech the electric lights seemed disposed to play hide and seek but Mr. Breckons was not to be disturbed by that. He spoke of the wonderful record of the navy and its heroes and of the boundless debt we owe to those who fought that the nation might live.

The phonograph rendered "Yankee Doodle" and Mr. Bruce Hartman responded to "The Spanish-American War Veterans." He gave a history of the order, which was organized largely through the efforts of President Roosevelt and is designed to at some time take the place of the Grand Army. After the playing of "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," Comrade

Fred Terrill responded to the toast, "The Grand Army of the Republic." He spoke as follows:

In 1882 a few old soldiers met in what is now part of Bishop & Co.'s building and organized the first G. A. R. Post outside of the United States—a vidette in the Pacific. King Kalakaua gave us cannon to put around our plot in Nuuanu cemetery. Under the monarchy we were allowed to observe Memorial day. The King gave permission to the Honolulu Rifles and the band to turn out and they always cheerfully responded. We instituted our annual campfire and for years with Comrade Wright and family we gathered on their lawn.

The G. A. R. had the honor to fight for an undivided country. Many brave men before fought for the flag and many more will in the future. When the Spanish war broke out men responded from Honolulu. Lawyers and doctors and men with large incomes from the East were all ready to back the country and the flag. The first to lose his life on Cuban soil was a boy from Georgia, whose father wore the grey.

At the battle of Shiloh, when Grant's army was shattered and broken, he left a handful of men to hold the Bloody Angle while he retreated to form again a line of battle. The grey line charged again and again only to fall back as their front rank was leveled by the fire from the "Angle." The defenders, then few in number, were finally caught in a grey wave that swept over the breastworks and Comrade Francis found himself surrounded on all sides by the Johnnies, who cried, "Surrender!" "Not by a damned sight," said he, as he threw away everything and started on the run for Grant's headquarters.

Now he could not beat an ice wagon. But one strong wing of the Grand Army of the Republic is seldom mentioned—the loyal women of the North that sustained and suffered in silence. Sweethearts said, "Go," wives clung weeping to the departing soldier, and still said, "Go." I was the only son of a widowed mother, and when I said I wanted to go to the front she said, "Go, do your duty, and I will pray for your return and I do believe you will come back." When the bees sang close to the ear and the shrieking shells burst with a sound of death to everything in sight, my legs wanted to take my body back to a safe place, but a still small voice said, "Do your duty, my boy." I am not a fatalist, but if I did my duty, I believe I would go back to the little woman who was praying for my return. Such women did the greater part to give us one country and one flag.

W. M. GRAHAM GETS FINE MINING OPTION

W. M. Graham will return from China on the 7th. Mr. Graham went there as the representative of a local syndicate and with letters from and to prominent Chinamen, with the object of getting mining territory. He has secured an option on 30,000 square miles in the province bordering on Tibet, which area is full of precious and useful metals. Mr. Graham says that Americans have less trouble than other people in getting and working such concessions.

negro, an act which carried out to the full the statement of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, Congress did its best to carry out this idea by the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and the enforcement of the rights of citizens irrespective of color by appropriate legislation. Since that time some of the Southern States have restricted the rights of the black man. Where his rights as a citizen have been admitted still there has been a social line drawn hard and fast. President Roosevelt has been great enough to disregard this prejudice and invited a great man of the black race to his table. He has brought down upon his head a storm of criticism yet we should all honor him for being large enough to recognize that in the eyes of American law the negro is a true citizen and a man for all his color as Burns sang: "A Man's a Man for a' That."

In addition to the members of the post there were present Judge Sanford B. Dole, U. S. District Attorney Breckons, U. S. Marshal E. R. Hendry, a number of ladies, and after the Pacific Rebecca Lodge had closed its meeting in another part of the building, they also were in attendance and assisted in making the affair a very pleasing social gathering.

THIN PEOPLE

want to get fat and fat people want to get thin—human nature. If you are fat don't take Scott's Emulsion. It will make you gain flesh. If you are thin Scott's Emulsion is just what you need.

It is one of the greatest flesh producers known. Not temporary gains but healthy, solid flesh that will fill out the body where it is needed.

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for weakness and wasting.

Scott's Emulsion is a food-medicine; not a stimulant; not a mere "extract" or so-called "wine" of cod liver oil. It contains the whole oil perfectly emulsified, which is the only way of preserving its valuable properties.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 200 Pearl Street, New York.

THE KEI HIN BANK SUE

Japanese Immigrants Seek to Recover Deposits.

Many claims of recent Japanese immigrants against the Kei Hin Bank, a Japanese corporation, have been placed in the hands of J. E. Fullerton for collection. One suit has been filed in the Circuit Court and three of the cases are set for trial today before District Magistrate Lindsay.

The claims are for \$50 in each case, the money representing deposits made by the immigrants to insure their return steamer passage to Japan in the event of their rejection by the immigration authorities. When the immigrant has passed he is entitled to receive his money back, and would have it promptly refunded if he dealt directly with the steamship agency.

According to Mr. Fullerton's statement of the matter to an Advertiser reporter, the bank undertakes to collect the deposit for the immigrant. It takes his receipt for the deposit with a power of collection and gives him in return a deposit receipt for the discounted claim. Whenever the immigrant is released from quarantine with permission to enter the country, the bank holding his claim can have it cashed at the steamship agency.

Mr. Fullerton states that the deposit receipts handed to him for collection, so far as those translated show, are made payable three years from date. Thus the bank has the use of the immigrant's money for three years. The collector is having recourse to the courts to test the legality of such detention of the money belonging to the poor immigrants.

The Kei Hin Bank has not yet complied with the law relating to the registration of foreign corporations, as inquiry at the office of the Treasurer yesterday revealed.

CUTS, BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

STRIKES IN CANADA.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes throughout Canada during June was approximately 62,483 working days. This is an increase of nearly 30,000 days compared with the previous month, and is largely accounted for by a strike of iron and steel workers at Sydney, Nova Scotia, in which 33,000 working days were lost. In June, 1933, there was a loss of 122,612 working days, about 60,000 more than in the present year.

Three disputes ended in favor of the employers and three in favor of the strikers. Four disputes ended in compromises satisfactory to both parties and in the remaining case, which concerned the employment of nonunionists, the difference ceased with the initiation of the new employees into the union.

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.



Mrs. E. B. Choppell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes: "I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's." Ayer's Pills cure constipation. Sugar-coated, mild, but effective. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

STREETS OF HONOLULU IN THE EARLY FORTIES

By GORHAM D. GILMAN in Thrum's Annual.

In the spring of 1841 I had left the brig in which I had come around Cape Horn, as an occupant of the forecabin rather than the cabin, and at Valparaiso joined the good ship Gloucester from Boston, with the privilege of working my passage to Honolulu. We had on board a large reinforcement of missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. on their way to the islands, among them the Rev. Mr. Daniel Dole and wife, the father of the present Governor and the first principal of Punahoa School (now Oahu College); Mr. Rice, whose widowed lady still lives to see the great changes wrought by her companions; the Rev. J. D. Paris and wife, who is at present represented by her son, a senator, and her daughter, a postess, Rev. Elias Bond and wife, and others.

After a pleasant but uneventful voyage, the ship rounded Diamond Head just at sunset, giving us our first glimpse of the tropic scenery back of the city of Honolulu, but too late to enter the port before night, so the ship was laid "off and on" until the morning, when the early hours saw us standing in for the entrance to the port. Half way between Diamond Head and the harbor the pilot boat met us, the first revelation to the many on board of the Hawaiian, in his native simplicity, I might almost say, for in the freshness of the breeze and the flying spray, the men had doffed their foreign garments, and their brown skins glistened with the water which they were to pass their lives. It was with an evident feeling of depression that they retired to their cabin. Not the least unique figure was that of the pilot himself, Mr. Stephen Reynolds, who with his broad brimmed Panama hat and white cotton shirt, with an ample collar, and a pair of nankeen trousers without suspenders, endeavoring to keep his balance in the unsteady boat until he was safely alongside and on board.

The anchor down and the sails furled, the passengers made ready for landing. A large sixteen oared boat belonging to the governor had been obtained to take the missionary party on shore. My position as sailor gave me the place of bow oar in Capt. Easterbrook's gig, manned by five men. We had as our passengers, the Captain and the supercargo, Mr. William Hooper, of the firm of Brinsmade, Ladd & Co., who was afterwards American consul. It was a long pull, and a steady race between the two boats as to which should be the first to reach the shore. The boys in the gig were successful and I had the pleasure of throwing my bow oar onto the little landing place at the foot of Nuuanu street, thus winning the race.

What is now known as Queen street was then only a pathway along the water's edge, the water coming up most of the way between what are now Nuuanu and Kaahumanu streets. Along the mauka side of the street was a collection of straw houses with lanais. There was not a frame building at this time in this distance between the two streets. One the Ewa side of Nuuanu street stood the building occupied by B. L. & Co., in which was also the domesticated area, where I was to be domesticated as the youngest clerk in the establishment, and which was my business home for many years. Besides my duties as clerk I performed some services for the consul. Makai of the store was a small wharf built by B. L. & Co. standing out into deep water so that a vessel could load alongside or discharge its cargo. Well on in the direction of Ewa there were the premises of the old Manini family and beyond them the Nuuanu stream. Coming back to Nuuanu street and passing mauka, I had my first glimpse of the Hawaiian maiden. She was coming down the street barefooted, and with only a mumu for a garment. I do not doubt that she was as curious to see the strange white boy as he was to see her.

On the left hand side of the street stood the store of the old gentleman, familiarly known as "old Grimes," an American who had been for many years a resident of the place. His store was filled with a varied assortment of goods for trading with the natives. His wife was a native woman, and she had a brother whose name was Manuahi, who was permitted to be a salesman behind the counter. Naturally feeling favorably inclined towards his countrymen and women, he was the favorite clerk with the customers of the establishment, for when selling goods, and particularly meat, requiring off dry goods, he was often requested by the buyer to slip his scissors further along than the exact measure, thus giving sometimes quite a large extra piece. This custom caused the use of his name all over the islands as a synonym for an over measure in the way of trade.

Going mauka, (the latter word means in the native language from the sea, or mountainward, as its companion word, makai, means toward the sea, so that they may be used anywhere on the islands), we come next on the left hand side of Nuuanu street, to the large lot occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, surrounded by a high stone wall. The offices of the company were in a two-story wooden building with the end and entrance on the street. The agent was Mr. George Pelly, an Englishman of the Englishmen, associating very little with the people of the town, as in his opinion became a representative of the great Hudson Bay Company.

The lot next mauka brings us to the corner of Nuuanu and King streets. My recollection is that King street did not receive its distinctive name till some time later than that of which I am writing. Quite a number of the

streets waited several years after they were laid out before they received names, and it would be hard to tell now who named them. Like Tokyo, "they just grew."

On the corner of the street alluded to was the well known saloon of Joe Booth, a typical Englishman of the opposite character from his adjoining neighbor, Mr. Pelly. Joe, as he was familiarly called by almost everybody, was famous for his large hospitality to all sailors visiting the port, and the "Blonde" was a favorite resort because of the genial characteristics of its host. From the tall flagstaff at the corner of the street floated the flag of Merrie England, and no more patriotic representative of his country lived in town.

Crossing Nuuanu street and passing on the left a row of native houses and lanais or open spaces, we came to the corner of Hotel street, where stood a building occupied as a store by a Chinaman. It was also said to contain rooms for the benefit of those of his countrymen who were addicted to the use of opium. At that time, comparatively few of the natives or foreigners indulged in the drug, but it was said that occasionally some of the gentlemen from Bohemia "hit the pipe" in the bunks of the Chinaman.

On the opposite side of the street, a building was put up by the merchants of the town for a somewhat singular purpose. There had come to Honolulu from Australia a couple of enterprising young men who had established themselves in business in the small one-story house cornering on Hotel and Nuuanu streets. They had opened a store with a very small variety of dry goods, mostly common cotton cloth and stockings. Up to their arrival, most dry goods were sold at the rate of so many yards for a dollar. If silk, it might be one yard, calico might be two or three yards, cotton cloth, four yards for a dollar, the uniform prices observed by all merchants. These enterprising Englishmen, not having a great variety to offer, and wishing to draw custom, announced to the native buyers that they would sell six yards of cloth for a dollar, and a pair of stockings for twenty-five cents, instead of the usual price of fifty. These prices paid them well, and as trade increased were obliged to purchase a larger variety of dry goods to add to their stock, and acted on the principle that "a nimble shewance was worth more than a dull shilling." As their trade increased proportionately, a meeting of the merchants was called to see what measures could be taken to crowd these interfering young men out of business. It was resolved to build a store on the right hand side of Nuuanu street, diagonally across from the new corner, and to endeavor to check their rapidly growing popularity by underselling them. An agreement having been made by all the merchants that they would not from that time furnish them with any more goods, they expected to be able to compel them either to come to the old rates or go out of business. The merchants counted without their host. As is generally the case, there was some one who was not true to the agreement, commonly suspected by the rest to be a fellow countryman on King street, who was more anxious for a little profit than for his reputation, and so the game of opposition did not last long.

Passing Hotel street there were scarcely any houses except a few of the natives, until we came to Beretania street. On the corner of Nuuanu and Chapel streets, was one of the most pretentious mansions in the town built of coral stone, handsomely joined, with wide verandas facing the beautiful Nuuanu valley. This was occupied by Mr. Skinner, an English gentleman engaged in merchandising. As it comes to my recollection, after these many years, Mr. Skinner's family was an illustration of the general condition of the intercourse between the English and American residents. There was comparatively little social interchange. Of course it was not ostracism, but except on special occasions they seldom mingled. I may say, that this condition of society was very markedly indicated when a few years later the islands were brought under the English flag. It was then made very evident that our friends from Britain felt their superiority, that the islands had come under British control, and that the Americans must take second place.

Continuing our way up Nuuanu street we come to the corner of Beretania street, which will be far more than we propose to go. On the Walkiki side of this corner stood the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Rooke, who were the foster parents of Queen Emma. This residence was one of the most hospitable in town and the doctor's genial disposition made him many friends. Emma, as she was usually called before the title of Queen, was added to her name, was an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable young girl. She was an attendant at the Royal School where the children of the high chiefs were being educated for the positions which they were likely to assume in latter life.

Returning to the water side, we will pass along the water front to the next short street—now known as Kaahumanu—running mauka from the water to what was afterwards known as Merchant street. The space between this street and Nuuanu was mostly occupied by native straw houses with lanais in front of them and used principally as a fish market. The water of the harbor ebbed and flowed on the mauka side of the street. There were one or two low story shed-like buildings on the Walkiki side of Kaahumanu street, which were afterwards utilized as stores.

The next street mauka, running parallel with the harbor front from Nuuanu to Fort, beyond Fort street this street was not much more than

a mere lane, which ran out to the large open space in front of the palace, there uniting with King street. It is now known as Merchant street. On the mauka corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets stood the store of one of the most noted characters of the town, Mr. Stephen Reynolds, originally from Hoxford, Mass. He had been very many years at the islands, and was one of the most remarkable men in Honolulu. He was very peculiar in his dress as well as his thinking. His clothes were cut in his own fashion, generally what we know as the jacket and trousers and made of light colored nankeen. His shirt was always of unbleached cotton cloth, destitute of any linen bosom, buttoned in front at the throat with a wide turned over collar, white stockings and low shoes, and a Panama hat destitute of any ribbon completed his costume. This style I do not recall ever to have been changed. The simplicity of the costume was somewhat characteristic of the man. A visitor to his store went up the half dozen well worn planks to the somewhat rickety veranda and entering within found a most miscellaneous assortment of dry goods and notions in what would be to him an indescribable confusion, yet, the kindly gentleman, past middle life, with a very pleasant manner to his native customers, found no difficulty in meeting their wishes, and enjoyed a large share of their confidence. It was not, however, so much as a merchant that he impressed himself upon the community, but as a man of mental ability. Naturally a student, with an evident predilection for the study of the law, he was, in the absence of any educated attorney residing in the town, the person who was generally consulted on matters that were coming before the courts. In two most important cases which I recall, one the trial of Mr. L. L. Torbert, and the other the celebrated case of Messrs. Ladd & Co. against the government, which forms a part of the history of those times, Mr. Reynolds was engaged as principal attorney for Ladd & Co., and his conduct of these cases was considered very remarkable for an unprofessional man. I may add here that the kindness of Mr. Reynolds' heart was shown in later years by his establishing a home for young Hawaiian girls, where he gave them the best education which could be provided for them.

On the makai side of the road (now Merchant street), from Nuuanu to Kaahumanu street, were empty lots, with blocks of coral for fences. The next building on the mauka side was the store of Messrs. John and William Paty, a two-story building, the second story being used for office. Capt. John Paty and Mr. William Paty were brothers from Plymouth, Mass. The captain had an enviable reputation as captain of the bark Don Quixote, the regular packet plying between Honolulu and San Francisco. Some years later he was complimented with a blue silk commode on his flag with the figures 199 in white on it, indicative of his one hundredth passage made between the Coast and the islands. Mr. William, the brother, had charge of the general merchandise store, which stood at the head of Kaahumanu street.

The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. William Paty are the well known family of the Mott-Smiths. A little incident is worth relating here. The first time that a sufficient number of ladies could be gathered together to form two sets for dancing was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Paty, on Beretania street.

Continuing our walk along Merchant street, on the mauka side, the next was a wooden building of two stories with a lookout upon the top. It was generally used by the public whenever the cry of "sail ho!" rang through the streets. Near the corner of Merchant and Fort streets, mauka side was a small one-story building erected by Capt. Snow, a ship master who had followed the trade between Boston and Honolulu and retired and entered into general business. On the makai side of the street, were the premises of Mr. Wm. French. These extended from Kaahumanu to Fort street, surrounded by a high picket fence with some noble hau trees standing just within the line of the fence. The building was quite a sizeable one of wood, with a high basement and large trading rooms above. Mr. French was one of the oldest residents and a person of considerable influence. The house was better known a little later as that of French and Greenway.

Before describing Fort street we will take a look at the famous premises of James Robinson & Co., at that time the only ship builders and repairers on the islands and in fact in the Pacific. It was a rather peculiar partnership in the make up of the firm which began in 1822, though the shipyard at the point, "Pakaka," was not established till 1827. The firm comprised Jas. Robinson, Robt. Lawrence and Robt. Holt. The two former were together in the Hermes, which vessel with the Pearl, set forth from this port on a whaling cruise, and both ran ashore twenty days out on an unknown reef afterwards named for the lost vessels. Mr. R. built a schooner from the wrecks in which with eleven others he reached these islands in October 1822. This vessel was the foundation of their subsequent business and fortune. Mr. Robinson, the senior of the firm, was considered a ship carpenter of skill and ability; Mr. Lawrence, familiarly called "Bobby," was the bookkeeper, house keeper, and general steward of the establishment. Some of his boarders, all men, used to remark that the bread which he made occasionally tasted of the oakum which he was in the constant habit of picking from bits of tarred rope which he carried in his pocket. Mr. Holt was an American and much the best equipped for managing the business of the partners. They occupied for their headquarters a two-story stone building under the walls of the old fort, the lower part unoccupied except for storage, the upper part used as office and living apartments. At the time of the death of the last surviving partner, Mr. James W. Austin, who was their attorney, went into the lower part, and guided by some directions, unscripted a large amount of coin

which had been secretly and safely buried there.

Proceeding along Queen street, on the makai side, we come to the old Fort. This is so historically well known that it needs no description from me. Its walls extended along the street to some distance past Fort street, as the foot of which the large gateway served for entrance and exit. Over this gateway on two occasions were erected scaffolds for the execution of two couples, men and women, for having committed murder. Indicative of the natives' superstition was an incident connected with the last execution. The streets near and approaching the fort were packed with natives, men and women, who had come from all parts of the island to witness the execution. They had waited as patiently as could be expected for the appearance of the criminals, but the moment that the drop fell, and it was evident that they had paid the penalty of their crime with their lives, the people as if actuated by one common thought, cried out "Ghosts, Ghosts," and ran like a flock of frightened sheep in the opposite direction as fast as their legs could carry them, and in a short space of time the streets were cleared.

On the mauka side of the street, on the corner of Kaahumanu, was the store of the firm of Henry Skinner & Co. English merchants who figured quite conspicuously two or three years later in the event of Lord George Paulet's seizure of the islands. The junior member of the firm, who was commonly called Bobby Robeson, was said to have put in a claim against the government for the sum of "three thousand dollars for personal injuries." It was commonly reported at the time that the "injuries" were the result of an altercation which he had with his washerwoman, and that she got the better of him.

There is connected with the old fort a national incident which, although I have referred to it in a previous article, may not be amiss here. It was on the occasion of the cession of the islands and government, forced by the acting English Consul Alexander Simpson, and Lord George Paulet, an apparently willing tool in the hands of the much more able British Consul. The day and hour for the cession had been fixed. The king and his chiefs with Dr. G. P. Judd as the official interpreter, stood on one part of the veranda of the governor's house overlooking the large area of the fort and a little distance ahead from them on the same veranda, though evidently nearer than the royal party, desired, and without any interchange of courtesies other than the most formal, were Lord George, the acting English consul and a few officers. Below on the parade ground were a detachment of the Hawaiian troops and also a little distance from them the British soldiers from H. B. M. Frigate Caryfort. The time having arrived, the king stepped to the front of the platform, which was a signal for quiet from the small number who had gathered to witness the painful ceremony. The American party refused to be witnesses on the occasion, while some of the English residents did not attempt to conceal their satisfaction that the islands were to pass under the English flag. It was then that the king gave utterance with faltering voice to the words spoken in Hawaiian. "The life of the land has gone." The remainder of the brief speech is a matter of record. The official papers were then read by Dr. Judd, and at a given signal a national salute was fired, the Hawaiian flag was lowered, the English flag was raised, and a national salute paid to it. The ceremony being over, the English troops left the fort with the band playing "God of Beauty, Fare Thee Well," which was felt by many of the old residents as a needless insult added to injury.

On the Walkiki side of the fort was a short street running from Queen street to the water. Near Queen street was Halekuanua, one of the largest and finest thatched houses on the island, the town residence of the king and queen and also at times the place of meeting of the council. Makai at the water's edge, was a small cottage of plastered adobe, with a veranda extending all around it, called Mauna Kilika, also used for government purposes, and later by the English Admiral Thomas who came to the islands to restore the flag and the government to the rightful authorities. Beyond this towards Walkiki were the premises occupied by Governor Kekuanoa, and beyond these the residence of the high chiefs Kekuanohi and her husband, Kealiahualani, son of the former king of Kauai, who was brought as a hostage from that island and married to his royal companion. These were the only buildings of any importance on the whole length of the street from Fort street to the mission premises, with the single exception of the Oahu Charity School, a coral building which was erected for the education of the half white children of the place. This school was conducted by Mr. A. Johnston, whose square two-story residence stood the last house on the mauka side of King street before coming to the plains, called Kulaokahu. I think that the present residence of Mr. C. H. Atherton occupies the spot where Mr. Johnston's house stood. Beyond this the plain stretched from the slopes of Punchbowl to the sea, broken only by two residences, one called Makiki, with its little grove of hau trees, the only green spot on the extensive plain. One other place seaward was called Little Britain, residence of the late J. N. Wright.

Coming again to Fort street and going mauka, the first building was on the Walkiki corner of Fort and Merchant, where Mr. John Cummins had a store. Mauka was the only Chinese bakery managed by Sam Sing & Co. on the site of Lewers & Cooke's late store. Adjoining on the corner of King street was a story and a half building used as a store, later occupied by E. O. Hall. On the Ewa side of the street there were only native buildings with an adobe fence in front. Proceeding mauka on the same side, was a small adobe building near Hotel street occupied by Mr. E. C. Webster, as a dry goods store. An amusing incident connected with this gentleman may be worth relating. Standing by

the gateway in front of his store, early one morning he was accosted by Admiral Thomas, who looking up at the sign and seeing the name Webster, asked him if he was any relation to the great Daniel Webster, to which he quickly replied, "Yes sir, I am his grandfather." The Admiral apparently appreciated the humor of the situation, as Mr. Webster was a smaller man than the average, scarcely weighing a hundred pounds, but though diminutive in size, he had an active brain and made himself felt on several occasions by his ability in legal matters, and in connection with Mr. Reynolds formerly alluded to conducted several very important cases.

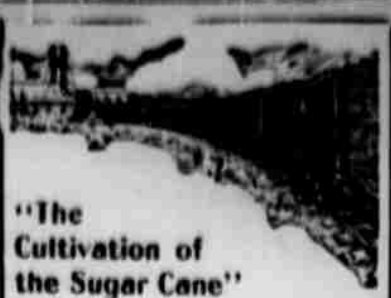
On the opposite side of the street were the premises of Pierce & Brewer. Their building was quite retired from the street and their large premises were occupied by store houses. This firm were the successors to James L. Hannevell, who was an officer on board the brig Thaddeus, that carried the first missionaries from Boston to the islands, and who afterwards returned to the islands and entered into a very successful business career. There was but one more building on the same side of the street, and that was located on the corner of Fort and Hotel, occupied by the dry goods store of Robert Davis, a native of Honolulu, half white, finely educated in the United States, and afterwards Judge of the Police Court.

Crossing Hotel street mauka, on the right hand side was a small building, the first occupant of which, I do not recall, but subsequently Dr. Mott-Smith and Dr. Hildebrand were located here with an apothecary store on the lower floor and a dentist office above. The next premises was quite a large building of two stories, plastered adobe, and known as the French Hotel. Next mauka, were the premises occupied by Capt. John O. Dominis, father of the late Governor Dominis, who lived here until Washington Place was built. After Mr. Dominis had moved, the place was occupied by the American consul, Mr. Terrill. Then came the premises now known as the Sister's School and then the Roman Catholic church. And about this time, on the corner of Beretania street and Fort, was built the large residence of Mr. Charles Brewer. I recall distinctly, at this period, the planting of the hau trees along the sides of the roads. They were cut up in the mountains, some ten or twelve feet long, destitute of any branches, and the trunks were about the thickness of a man's arm. These were stuck in the ground, and the earth filled in around them. To what size they may have grown since then your reader can tell better than I. (The last alluded to by the creation of the McIntyre Building—Ed.)

On the Ewa side of Fort street on the corner of Hotel stood the dwelling house of Mr. John Colcord, a blacksmith by trade, a very worthy man. There were no other buildings of note that I remember on this side of the street until we came to a somewhat narrow lane extending from Fort street to Nuuanu, and about midway of this lane on the makai side, was the cottage of the well known Father Damon, the seaman's chaplain of the port. Few men of that time were more respected by the seamen and landmen than was the chaplain. He officiated on Sunday at the Bethel to the small congregation that attended the services during the off seasons. During the time that the whale ships were in port the room was generally well filled with sailors from the ships. Speaking of the chapel reminds me of an incident that occurred there which caused me some embarrassment. A troop had arrived in port for wood and water with a large number of Mormon emigrants, under the leadership of the afterwards famous Sam Brannan of San Francisco notoriety. An evening meeting was announced, at which the said Brannan acting as a Mormon elder presided. I had in some way become possessed with the idea that these Mormons had been recruited from the Methodist denomination. During one of the pauses in the service, I started to sing to a familiar "Pennyroyal meter" as it used to be called at home, the well known hymn, "When I can read my title clear," with the Pennyroyal variations, "and wipe my weeping eyes." Two or three voices in the crowded room essayed to help, but left me on the second verse to finish it alone. Not willing to acknowledge defeat, I started the third verse, which I had to sing entirely as a solo. As I could not read a note of music and sang only by ear, remembering only the old fashioned peculiarities of the tune, my effort was not a success.

Branching off from Fort street as we go mauka, there was a bit of road extending its somewhat crooked way from Hotel street to Beretania street. On its left-hand side was a long two-story coral building in which Dr. R. W. Wood had his office. In the upper story, it might have been a few years later, Capt. Newell will be remembered by the residents of a little later period as the commander of the vessel which bore away from the islands to China, Hon. George Brown, United States Commissioner, who had ceased to be "persona grata" to the Hawaiian government, and also the well known and popular Capt. John Dominis. The vessel and her passengers were never heard from after sailing. It was generally supposed that she was wrecked in one of the fierce typhoons of the China seas, though for many years the devoted wife and mother was ever expecting to hear of the rescue of her beloved husband.

On the Walkiki side of the street and mauka of where the only engine house in the city stood was the residence of Mrs. Dowsett, whose well known family have been prominent in Honolulu affairs for all these years. Still further on the mauka side of Hotel street we come to the famous Adams' premises, which the old gentleman occupied with his numerous descendants. Beyond these, still towards Walkiki, was a little single cottage of Mr. George Pelly, agent of the Hudson Bay Company. The high stone wall around the premises was considered indicative of



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THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DEATH OF JOSEPH.

(Continued from Page 4.)

and 147 children—were killed. Gen. Miles in describing the scene said: "As chief Joseph was about to hurl his rifle to me he raised his eyes to the sun, which was at about 10 o'clock and said: 'From where the sun now stands I fight no man against the white man.' From that time to this he has kept his word." The Indians had had 26 killed in the last four days before and 30 of those who survived were wounded. "Thus," said Gen. Sherman, "terminated one of the most extraordinary Indian wars of which there is any record. The Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise; they abstained from scalping, let captive women go free, did not commit indiscriminate murder of families, which is unusual, and fought with almost scientific skill, using advance and rear guards, skirmish lines and field fortifications." Many of the officers of the old army say Joseph was the greatest military mind of all American Indians.

How were they treated after all this? Gen. Miles says: "I acted on what I supposed was the original design of the government to place these Indians on their own reservation (Laysan) and so informed them, and also sent assurances to the war parties that were out and to those who had escaped, that they would be taken to Tongue river and retained for a time and sent across the mountains as soon as the weather permitted in the spring." Instead they were sent to Fort Leavenworth as prisoners and then to the Indian territory, where more than 25 per cent. of them died from malaria. Gen. Miles, for seven years, did not cease to urge the government to keep its promise to these brave people. Finally, in 1885, the remainder of them, 268 in number, were taken back to the Colville reservation.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of cholera, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Shipping Notes.

The British ship Queen Victoria sailed yesterday morning for Sydney.

The schooner Ka Mo'i will sail for Pa'uilo and Honolulu at 4 p. m. today.

The four-masted American schooner Annie E. Small is at the Channel wharf fumigating.

The schooner Helene sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon with a cargo of sugar.

A new coal pile is being started on the site of the lumber yard at the corner of Fort street and the Esplanade.

Among yesterday's numerous departures were the barkentine Archer with sugar for San Francisco and the schooner Robert Levers for the Sound.

A force of men is at work resurfacing Queen street. This is a much-needed improvement on account of the heavy teaming to and from the wharves on this street.

Corns
OR
Bunions?
Seabury & Johnson's
Pain Killers
Give them a
trial and convince and relieve
yourself
Solely by Dr. J. C. Co.

THE KOOLAU DITCH COMPLETED ON MAUI



ROAD AND TUNNEL CROSSING WEST WAILUA.

On Friday the 16th of September, Governor Carter formally opened the great Koolau ditch on East Maui which collects all the Maui streams beyond Honouliuli and conveys them to the Hawaiian Commercial, Hoku, Paha and Kihel plantations.

The conception of the project is due to the business foresight of the Hon. H. P. Baldwin and the late lamented S. T. Alexander, who long ago saw the great benefits to be derived from converting to the uses of cultivation on the parched lands of Central Maui the many streams from this productive watershed, which admissibly discharged by picturesque waterfalls into the sea over the many falls which flank the north slopes of Haleakala.

Messrs. Baldwin and Alexander built the Hamakua ditch on Maui in 1874. This project was a severe test not only of their courage but a strain on their financial resources. It, however, set an example in water development to the planters of the other islands which they have since followed with resulting profit.

HISTORY OF WORK.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, C. E., was retained two years ago to make a preliminary survey and report of cost of the Koolau ditch. This was completed the 15th of February, 1903, and instructions to commence work was given in the early part of March; and ever since then to completion ten days ago the work has been vigorously prosecuted by a small army of Japanese miners and laborers. The natives and Chinese exhibit an aversion for this class of labor and could not be induced to work except as teamsters and boatmen. As the country traversed has heretofore been practically an inaccessible no man's land, about 18 miles of trail and 4 1-2 miles of wagon road had to be built preparatory to actual construction for the delivery of supplies.

The first tunnel was started the first day of April, 1903, and the last completed the 3rd day of September, 1904. Water flowing the whole length one week after.

KOOLAU DITCH.

This ditch is ten miles long measured by the direct route it takes cutting straight through the mountain spurs at the base of Haleakala, while the surface trail along its length measures 18 miles showing the great shortening in distance by substituting direct tunnelling for crooked surface ditch building. Owing to the steep hills in many places it would be impossible to build either a ditch or flume on the surface, hence the resort to tunnelling.

Of the entire length 19,282 feet is in rock tunnel, 10,179 feet in open ditch and 692 feet in redwood flume at the Nahiku end of the project. The tunnels are 8 feet wide in the clear, 7 feet high and when carrying a depth of 5 feet of water will carry over 85 million gallons daily.

There are 28 tunnels in all averaging 1040 feet in length, the longest being number 24, 2732 feet piercing the mountain between Honouliuli and Keanae valleys. Various kinds of strata have been discovered in this extensive underground excavation from the hardest basalt paho-hoe, which generally sits in blankets 100 to 200 feet wide across ancient depressions, to the softest and most porous "a-a." One or two large caves have been discovered which lead toward Haleakala, while in tunnel 8 near Nahiku an underground river which had petrified wood and ancient tree roots was found. This caused considerable difficulty to overcome for as fast as the excavation was made the fluid mud from the ancient river came pouring in. A shield of concrete masonry was finally put in with perforations to admit the water, and strong enough to resist the pressure of the adjoining masses, and no further trouble has been experienced.

METHOD OF DOING WORK.

After all the preliminaries were arranged the different tunnels were let out to various groups of Japanese contractors. These men worked three



REGULATING GATES.



STONE-PAVED DITCH, KEANAE VALLEY.



DISTRIBUTING WEIR, WEST END OF DITCH WAIKAMOI GULCH.

CEMENT LINING.

A great deal of the strata penetrated was found to be highly porous it was deemed advisable to line such sections with cement. This work was commenced and prosecuted as the shorter porous tunnels were finished, so that on the completion of the excavation of the last tunnel all the more leaky portions were sealed.

This work includes 16,600 lineal feet of concrete lining six inches thick and five feet high composed of the best cement made and tamped in place by day's work in the most careful manner. 1,873 feet of masonry lining five feet high and 21,160 feet of three-quarter inch concrete plastering, over 3,000 cubic feet of cement were used, and 100,000 pounds of cement were used.

The tunnel rate of excavation per month gradually increased from 408 feet for April, 1903, to 4635 feet for August, 1904, which was the greatest speed obtained.

Hand drills with 7-lb. and 4-lb. hammers were used altogether except in the case of tunnel 33 which proved to be a long stretch of the hardest basalt which required machine drills driven by compressed air to accomplish its completion.

employed in delivering sand cement and other material for this lining work.

KOOLAU DITCH WATERSHED.

The watershed intercepted by this work has from fifteen to twenty streams which will constantly flow into the ditch including all those between Keanae and Honouliuli which carry a minimum in long droughts about forty million gallons daily, and in frequent flood times over two hundred million gallons. Keanae and Nahiku, owing to their peculiar geographical location on the windward base of Haleakala, are the wettest spots in the Hawaiian Islands, having an average rainfall of over 300 inches yearly. This is conserved by the grand forest coating on this side of Haleakala, which climb up to an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level, and makes this rough side of Maui such an ideal watershed.

The waters of the Koolau ditch are distributed at its western terminus by a partition weir of nine panels; one-third to the Hawaiian Commercial and two-thirds to the new corporation, the Maui Agricultural Company, which includes the old Paha and Hoku plantations. For nearly half the year Kihel will be benefited by this work as when the other plantations can not use their excess of water it can be passed along to Kihel.

All the old ditches from the west end of the new one at Waikamoi gulch, 1,207 feet high, to the plantations will have to be enlarged and many new reservoirs made to store the surplus water conveyed, as on the very first day the new ditch carried water, over 100 feet of the old ones was broken away by the excessive additional volume, and had to be repaired.

ACCIDENTS, ETC.

A complete hospital was organized into which all the injured men were placed and cared for, and only two men of the 700 employed lost their lives through falling off palls before the trails were finished. Not one man died from tunnel or powder accidents due to premature explosions, which speaks well for the Japanese knowledge of explosives.

The Hon. H. P. Baldwin accompanied the Governor and Secretary Atkinson last Friday through a portion of the aqueduct before the formal opening and expressed his pleasure at the consummation of the project.

From the commencement Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy has been in charge as chief engineer and manager, with Mr. Jorgensen as his able assistant, while Rogers and Johnson have been lunas from start to finish.

Some more small streams have to be connected up with the Maui work, which will be accomplished in a few months, after which it is expected that the island of Maui will take its place as the banner cane producer of the Hawaiian Islands.

POWER PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy is now engaged in preparing plans for utilizing the power from one-third water of the new Koolau ditch and all the water of the old H. C. & S. Co.'s (Spreckels) ditch, which united together and dropped just west of the Lowrie ditch, will give about 2,700 horse-power. This will be utilized for driving some of the existing pumping stations and operating new ones in the Waikamoi valley where the Hawaiian Commercial own extensive property interests now unutilized.

This work can be very economically done as the only extra expense to get the water power will be to install the pressure pipe to the water wheels.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kauai ports, 5:29 a. m.
Schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, from San Francisco, 4 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 21.
C-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5:40 a. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 2:30 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kawaihae and Hamakua ports, 4:25 a. m.

Thursday, Sept. 22.
Stmr. Nossu, Pederson, from Hanalei.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 5:30 a. m.
Stmr. Edward May, Hanson, from San Francisco, 6 p. m.
Schr. Ka Mo'i, from Hawaii ports, 7:30 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 8:15 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kihau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5:05 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Maui ports, 5:20 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5:05 p. m.
Schr. Lavinia, Weisbarth, for Palmyra Island, 4:45 p. m.
Schr. Kawaihau, for Koolau ports, 4:55 p. m.
C-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, 5:10 p. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5:10 p. m.
Br. sp. Brodick Castle, Olsen, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5:15 p. m.
Schr. Helene, Thompson, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.
Bktn. Archer, Lancaster, for San Francisco, 3:15 a. m.
Schr. Robert Levers, Underwood, for Puget Sound, 5 p. m.
Br. ship Queen Victoria, Baker, for Sydney Heads, 10 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5:40 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 20, from Kona—W. D. Tyler, G. H. Ramsey, J. B. Bloomer, P. H. Hayselden, D. L. Austin, Miss E. A. Palmer; from Kona, Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Judge Stanley, Mrs. L. Onomomahua, Mrs. J. Onomomahua, Miss A. Onomomahua, A. Heeking, W. W. Brunner, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Miss L. S. Akana, M. L. Gordon, Kaimukalani, Jr., Archie Mahaulu; from Maui ports, H. B. Marmer, G. L. Keeney, S. Sakai, H. Meek, and 43 deck.
Per stmr. Mikahala, September 21, from Kauai ports—L. E. Pinkham, S. Stevenson, A. B. Lindsay, N. Greig, Mrs. L. Rose, Mr. McGuire, M. Heffner, A. Nakada and wife, Ah Piu, W. Sakamoto, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Rubenstein, Chong Hing and 91 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kihau, September 20, for Hilo and way ports—J. A. Sasse, E. L. Kruss, R. C. Brown, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. L. K. Farm and daughter, Father Stevens, E. J. Gay, Masters Keawe and Moses Kopa, Mrs. J. Lindsay, Miss Carrie Spencer, Mrs. H. Sharpe and 3 children, W. H. Field, Mrs. James Matthews, A. N. Pratt and wife, A. Horner, J. F. C. Hagens, R. Cotton, E. J. Mable, E. E. Conant, Prince Kawana-naka and wife, Mrs. L. M. Scoville and son, C. W. C. Deering and wife, J. T. Moir and wife, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Mrs. H. R. Empey, Dr. Rehlen and wife, Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. A. Rodenberg, J. M. Lee, C. V. E. Dove, S. N. Lukana, J. H. Wilson.
Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 20, for Maui ports—M. Lawrence, A. F. Hewitt, Chung Hing, J. W. Springston, W. O. Atwater, H. E. Cooper, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss E. Smith, C. J. Hutchins and wife, C. R. Frazier, C. F. Murray, Major McClellan, James T. Taylor.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 20, for Kauai ports—C. W. Spitz, Miss A. T. Farmer, Dai Low, S. Lesser, Mrs. C. A. Rice, servant and 2 children, J. A. Palmer, C. A. Rice, G. H. Fairchild and child, G. Shimada, Kam Hun, Mrs. Brede, M. Rosenbladt, Mrs. C. H. Sweeter.

Per stmr. Likelike, September 21, for Kawaihau—Lieut. Slattery, for Lahaina, W. J. England.

Per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 22, for Kauai ports—Mrs. G. L. Kapa, Mrs. Bennie, Hee Fat, Rev. K. H. Moon, W. Galbraith, B. A. Duncan.

VESSELS IN PORT

MERCHANT VESSELS.

A. E. Smale, Am. schr., Wirschelett, Katsuo Japan, Sept. 2.
Edward May, Am. bk., Hanson, San Francisco, Sept. 22.
Erskine M. Phelps, Am. bk., Graham Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
Fort Figari II, sp., Shilfins, Newcastle, Sept. 1.
Hawaiian Isles, in sp., Matfert New castle, Aug. 13.
James Tuft, Am. bk., Friedberg Honolulu, Sept. 15.
Santiago, Am. bk., Anderson, San Francisco, Aug. 28.
W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, Sept. 20.